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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Dallying Dollars Must Work

Germany Wins Arms Points

Aristide Briand Is Praised

Europe Argues Trade Union

Finland Ends Its Uprising

India Holds to Federation

THE UNITED STATES launches "a new offensive rally in the spirit that has made America great." Following radio appeals by President Hoover, Secretary of the Treasury Mills, and others, committees in 48 states begin a week of intensive campaigning to induce hoarded funds to become active for the public good. The Citizens' Reconstruction Organization will offer baby bonds almost as completely legal tender as money itself as a practical inducement. The hiding away of money has halted, now the effort is to get $1,000,000,000 that is in the mattress and the sock back into circulation. The President uses strong words: "The American people have one of the greatest opportunities in their history to show an assured confidence and an active faith in their own destiny—which is the destiny of the United States."

¶ Germany wins a victory at the Disarmament Conference which many other nations will feel is also theirs. German delegates succeed in having placed at the beginning of the skeleton disarmament treaty its proposals for reduction to the lowest possible level and for abolition of military air forces. Thus reduction and abolition will come up for discussion ahead of the famous French contention—security first.

¶ France is joined by the world in praising the departed statesman, Aristide Briand. He served his country notably, being 11 times Premier, 16 times Foreign Minister, and holding posts in 25 Cabinets. Like Gustav Stresemann and Benito Mussolini, he was the son of a small tavern keeper. He began as a radical, but soon modified his views. His world fame is based on his part in the Kellogg-Briand pact against war, the Locarno treaties, and his scheme for European union. He was a valiant, resourceful and unforgettable fighter—for peace.

¶ Middle Europe struggles with the projected trade agreements between states of the Danube basin. Germany's protest that Premier Tardieu's plan aimed at its isolation is met by an invitation to Germany to join in. This pleases some of the small countries, which declare Germany alone can afford them a market for products. France offers no market, but, under certain conditions, a most necessary thing—money. Little progress is made in this attempt to meet difficult demands, but in bringing Germany as well as France into the discussion one impeding fear is allayed—the fear that either of the two is seeking a political advantage over the other.

¶ Finland's Government subdues the Lapuan-Fascist uprising without bloodshed. After a church service the leaders surrender and the followers accept promised immunity and return to their homes. Gen. Martil Vallenius, retired, and several others will be tried. The grizzled officer has often turned belligerent in opposing the spread of Communism in Finland. Yet the Fascists' quarrel with the Government seems to have been mainly one of methods. "We're against the Reds!" was their war cry, to which the Cabinet officers shouted back a partially mollifying rejoinder—"So are we!"

¶ India's consultative round table committee adjourns until May. Its work has brought British India and the native states closer together, but has also emphasized the magnitude of the problem which torn India presents. Many of the native princes are hesitating to accept the federation scheme outlined in London. They foresee ultimate eclipsing of themselves as minor monarchs. They propose an alternate federation plan, with a council but no dominating executive. Wide differences remain to be composed, but hope lies in this—it is the kind of federation and not the federation idea that is in dispute.

¶ John Philip Sousa's baton was the wand that opened countless dull ears to the limitless harmonies of music. His marches moved the feet, then the heart. The Marine Band had only two American members when he became its leader. He filled it with Americans; he made music an American profession. With a Spanish father and a German mother, he was himself tensely and characteristically American. For his first march he received a dictionary; for "The Stars and Stripes Forever" more than $300,000. His measure and his method were American, yet Germany was an enormous buyer of his compositions. He loved the whole world and the whole world loved him. But rightly his own country loved him best. When he lifted his baton above his marvelously trained band he achieved a triumph of interpretation—he made the United States feel the rhythmic pulsing of its own life.

Liquor Declared Disappearing In Salvation Army Contacts

Chicago Leader Says That in More Than 1,000,000 Registrations for Lodgings, Not More Than 75 Cases of 'Bad Drinking' Were Observed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7—One of the most outstanding testimonies ever offered on the results of prohibition in a great American city is the small amount of drinking found in Chicago by the Salvation Army in its contact with the homeless men who have been given more than 1,000,000 night lodgings in the past 16 months.

This statement was issued by the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation today, giving quotations from an interview with Col. George H. Davis of the Salvation Army, who has made a close study of the matter.

"Evidence shows that drink has been reduced almost to the vanishing point," Colonel Davis said. "Having nothing to do, these unemployed homeless men would undoubtedly have resorted to drink as a means of escape if they could get it, but they can't because the open saloon is gone.

"While total of registrations for night lodgings has exceeded 1,100,000 at the Salvation Army's New Start lodges in 16 months, there have not been more than 75 bad cases observed and 1000 cases of moderate drinking. Many of these men were 'repeaters' at the lodge, and therefore the number of cases might reduce itself to 500 rather than 1000.

"Information from our women's homes shows that compared with the large number who once came to our doors begging admittance because of their having been ruined through strong drink, the number that now comes from this cause is less than 1 per cent. Conditions in our other men's institutions are similar. Men coming to these institutions because of drink are a strong exception whereas in the days of licensed liquor their number was legion.

"In our family welfare relief work in the homes of the people, seldom or almost never do we find the existing need occasioned, as was almost invariably the case before prohibition, by addiction to strong drink on the part of one or the other of the parents. It used to be this in perhaps 90 out of 100 instances. These days the need is the result of lack of employment or some other temporary misfortune. Seldom or never is it strong drink."

Reviewing the many drunken brawls Salvation Army workers met before prohibition, Colonel Davis said in conclusion that "such things have become so rare as to be practically non-existent since the enactment of prohibition. The old-time drunkard, the wets to the contrary, is gone," he added.

HOUSE TAX BILL RAISES LEVY ON SMALL INCOMES

New Revenue Measure Expected to Pass Late in Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—A new tax bill, supported by both Democratic and Republican leaders, and indorsed by the Treasury Department, was reported to the House today by the Ways and Means Committee.

Conservative estimates of its revenue-producing power indicate it will bring $1,096,000,000 into the Federal Treasury in addition to existing sources of revenue. This, coupled with an anticipated saving of $125,000,000 in government expenditures, will be more than enough to meet the expected deficit of $1,241,000,000.

It is hoped to bring it to a vote in the House by the end of this week and in the Senate not more than a week later.

The measure, as finally and officially completed by the Ways and Means Committee, provides for permanent increases in personal and corporate income and estate taxes and a permanent gift tax. Its other provisions, including the general manufacturers' sales tax, emergency excise taxes and excise tax increases are to be temporary. The bill specifies they are to end on July 30, 1934. The new tax provisions of the measure are substantially as follows:

1. A 2¼ per cent sales tax on practically everything manufactured in the United States.

1. Increase in the personal income tax to 2, 4 and 6 per cent instead of 1½, 3 and 5 per cent as at present.

3. Increase in corporate income tax to 13 per cent from 12 per cent.

4. Increase in estate taxes up to 40 per cent on all estates above $10,000,000. This is double present rates.

5. Reduction of personal income tax exemptions to $2500 for married persons and to $1000 for single persons.

6. Reduction of earned income base to $12,000.

7. A gift tax on all property or money gifts above $50,000 to a maximum of 30 per cent.

8. An amusement tax of 10 per cent on all admissions above 25 cents.

9. A tax of one cent a gallon on imports of gasoline, fuel oil and crude oil.

10. An excise tax of four cents a gallon on lubricating oils.

11. An excise tax on telephone, telegraph, cable and radio messages of five cents on messages costing between 30 cents and 50 cents, and of 10 cents on messages costing 50 cents or more.

12. A tax of four cents a share on stock sales and transfers. This would include loan of stocks for covering short sales.

13. An excise tax on malt sirups, grape concentrates and other commodities used for home production of alcoholic beverages.

Boats Haul Cotton In Flooded Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSDALE, Miss., March 7—Boats, drawn between rows of cotton plants by teams of horses and mules, are being used to pick left-over cotton in partially flooded fields in the Tallahatchie River Valley.

With several Negro cotton pickers to the boat, the harvesting of remaining crops is proceeding rapidly—despite the occasional delays resulting from mired-up mules.

The pickers are taking their tasks philosophically and the tunes of Negro songs, sung by the cotton pickers throughout the South in fair weather and bad, echo over sections where the flood waters are not deep enough to cover the fluffy bolls.

FRESH EFFORTS MADE TO LOCATE LINDBERGH BOY

Parents Take Steps to Get in Touch With the Underworld

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Renewed efforts to reach the abductors of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. marked the fifth day since his disappearance from his crib in Hopewell, N. J., Tuesday night.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh named two leaders in the underworld, "Salvy" Spitale and Irving Bitz to deal with the kidnapers, in the hope that this might give them confidence in promises of immunity which have been made by the Lindberghs through the press and over the radio, provided the baby is returned unharmed.

It was reported that Spitale was endeavoring through subterranean channels to make contact with the baby's abductors. The police said no attempts would be made to trace the activities of Spitale and Bitz in trying to locate the child. Up to a late hour this morning, however, it was said in informed circles that they had not been able to make contact with the abductors.

It was at first believed that the Lindberghs' announcement that Spitale and Bitz were authorized to act for them was an indication that the parents had heard from the kidnapers and were signifying their willingness to comply with the latters' demands. A close check revealed, however, that it was apparently made on the Lindberghs' own initiative in an effort to open every possible channel to make it easy for the kidnapers to return the baby promptly.

The police and state troopers at Hopewell said they had not been requested to advise Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh on their choice of representatives and they did not know how the selection had been made.

Stand of Hotels On Liquor Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7—Springfield chapter, Allied Youth, has opened its active campaign in defense of prohibition by sending a letter to the American Hotel Association asking that body to clarify its position as regards a substitute for the Eighteenth Amendment and enforcement laws.

Referring to a resolution recently adopted by the hotel men, urging repeal of the amendment, the local chapter submits that control of the liquor traffic should be determined by moral rather than economic considerations, and asks the hotel men these questions:

Is the objective of your association the restoration of the hotel bar room or saloon?

If your association has another alternative, what would it be?

Just how do you propose to underwrite the hotel business by the return of a legalized traffic in liquor?

UTILITY COMPANIES TO SPEND $15,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7 — Public utility companies of Connecticut, exclusive of the New Haven Railroad, will spend more than $15,000,000 this year for improvements on their plants and equipment, extension of distribution systems and general construction work, according to an announcement made here.

Close to $7,000,000 will be expended by the Southern New England Telephone Company. Another large sum will be spent for improvements on the New Haven Railroad, although the company's budget is not yet complete.

DRIVE IS BEGUN TO GET HIDDEN FUNDS TO WORK

Hoover Opens Campaign With Appeal to Patriotic Duty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7 — Committees in 48 states started today the follow-up campaign against hoarding launched by President Hoover and other prominent speakers in radio addresses that covered the nation last night. The intensive campaign will last a week or longer and will reach into some 1300 communities, inspired by Mr. Hoover's declaration that "the time has now arrived for a new offensive rally in the spirit that has made America great."

The campaign will be in the hands of committees in each state and will be pressed through theaters, in newspapers and magazines, by personal solicitation, and by further radio appeals. The effort, as explained in speeches by President Hoover, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority leader of the Senate; Col. Frank Knox, head of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization, and in a letter read from former President Coolidge, is directed to bringing back something over $1,000,000,000 in hiding, and to putting it again into commercial channels.

Says Hoarding at Peak

Featured in the speeches last night was the declaration by President Hoover that the tide of hoarding has stopped, but that it is now necessary to get back the money which has been taken out of useful channels in the last 10 months.

It was emphasized that the present national effort "is not a bond-selling campaign." The 2 per cent "baby bonds" are being offered, Mr. Mills and General Dawes explained, only as an alternative to putting money into more profitable investment.

Outstanding in the bipartisan addresses was the declaration of Mr. Robinson that "the budget would be balanced." Mr. Hoover praised the coöperation he had received from all parties for his reconstruction measures.

Simultaneously with the anti-hoarding drive, the Treasury De-

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Bill to Guarantee Bank Deposits Is Filed by Steagall

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—A bill to guarantee bank deposits and make other important changes in the Federal Reserve Act was introduced today by Representative Henry D. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Steagall is coauthor of the Glass-Steagall bill liberalizing the credit provisions of the Reserve Act.

The Steagall proposal is to establish a fund of $167,000,000 by a franchise tax on member Reserve banks. The fund would be administered by a board of five, comprising the Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller of the Currency and three presidential appointees. The funds would guarantee bank deposits and be used in liquidating insolvent banks, Mr. Steagall said.

Other provisions of the bill include imposition of a charge for remitting checks; imposition of a minimum capitalization on new banks of $50,000, with requirements of surplus of 10 per cent above capitalization, and a redistribution of the earnings among the Federal Reserve banks.

Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, announced a temporary postponement of the stock exchange investigation in the Senate. The Glass subcommittee, which drew up the banking bill in its original form, was in session all day today, and will continue for three or four days.

Famous as British Viceroys of India

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Left to Right—LORD IRWIN; THE EARL OF WILLINGDON, Incumbent; THE MARQUIS OF CURZON

India Clings to Traditions Of Paternal Government Inherited From Mogul Days

Social Service and Public Works Cover Wide Range of Endeavor—District Officer Acts as Friendly Counselor in Affairs of Family

WHAT BRITAIN IS DOING IN INDIA—Government
First of Six Articles

By LORD MESTON

Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Commission of the League of Nations, a representative of India in the Imperial War Cabinet, 1917, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 1912-18, Chancellor of Aberdeen University, 1928.

It used to be said—before Soviet Russia got to work—that India had the most socialistic government in the world. In a sense this is true. For reasons which are partly historical and partly inherent in their social system, the people of India have little aptitude for the corporate management of affairs outside the family or the caste; and in the wider spheres of public business they tend to look to the Government for everything.

All traditions of the past point the same way. The British inherited from the Mogul Empire a form of administration which has been described as despotism plus bureaucracy, and the despotism was replaced by a more enlightened form of State control. Hence it has arisen that the Government carries on in India, not only the ordinary business of civilized administration, but also a great variety of work which in other countries is left to private enterprise and personal initiative.

Many western races are accustomed, for example, to State management of the post office, telegraphs and telephones; but in India the scope of public ownership is infinitely greater. There the State owns 30,000 miles of the railway system of the country and works an increasing number of the lines by its own officials.

Extensive Works Constructed

It has constructed vast irrigation works, which already protect 30,000,000 acres from drought: the Sukkur barrage, stretching for a mile across the Indus, is unique of its kind, and one of the many great dams in southern India is believed to be the largest mass of masonry in the world.

The forests also are state property, and government officials extract and market the timber and all the multifarious by-products over 250,000 square miles. About one-third of the salt consumed in the country is manufactured by the Government from its own mines and lakes; and the rapidly disappearing trade in opium with the Far East has always been based on a government monopoly of the opium poppy.

In the sphere of social service, the activities of the Government are equally far-reaching. In education, medical service and public works it takes a much larger share than either the Englishman or the American expects from his rulers. But it also undertakes a special and grave responsibility in fighting the droughts which periodically ravage the land.

Thanks mainly to the spread of irrigation, famine is not now the same dread visitation as in the past; yet there still are some years in which "the heaven overhead is brass, and the earth under foot is iron"; and it is then that the Government has to step in with its elaborate program, planned ahead in every detail, for combating starvation and its attendant epidemics.

In less heroic strain is the financial help which is always on tap for public bodies, municipal and other, and for agricultural improvements among the peasantry. But among the State's many excursions into the private affairs of the citizen, few are more remarkable than the department which is available for tak-

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Change of Régime In Greece Warned If Loan Is Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ATHENS, March 7—Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier, has issued a warning that a change of Government will have to take place unless the financial assistance for which application has been made to the League of Nations is forthcoming to save a currency collapse.

Speaking in the Chamber last night Mr. Venizelos said if the proposed international loan were forthcoming it would be possible to carry on and hold a general election. Otherwise, he said, Greece will be unable to continue the service of its foreign loans in gold without exhausting the currency reserve.

In that case, he said, his Government would resign and leave the Opposition to form an all-parties administration to deal with the situation.

He said he would give such a Government what assistance he could, but would be precluded from serving in it himself owing to the promise he had given to the powers not to support any scheme whereby Greece's foreign obligations would be called in question.

Fascists Abandon Move in Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 7—The anti-Communist rising has ended. At Maentsaela, the last stronghold of the revolt, a church service was held yesterday morning, attended by insurgent Lapuans, who afterward dispersed peacefully.

Last night the Lapuan leaders, Kosola, General Wallenius, Koivisto, Sario, Somersalo and Suitaiv, all surrendered here. Two others are still at large.

Government troops did not occupy Maentsaela until after the Lapuans had evacuated it, thereby avoiding the possibility of any last moment clash. The Lapuans after surrendering their arms were allowed to pass through the Government lines en route to their homes. Troops on the roads are being withdrawn today.

Federal Objective Persists in India Despite Princes' Reluctance on Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

NEW DELHI, India, March 7 — Many difficulties connected with the federation between British India and native states have been ironed out by the consultative committee of the Round Table Conference which adjourned here today until May 2.

This committee, under the chairmanship of the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, has brought the attention of Indians to the immense problems inherent in the project for amalgamating the democratic government of British India with the petty autocracies obtaining in Indian states.

The main purpose of the committee has been to gather up the loose ends of the federation idea and tie them into a unified constitutional scheme. Broad unanimity has been reached as to the distribution of numerous subjects under provincial or federal control.

Considerable difficulties, however, have been met with in seeking to dovetail federal ideas into the contrasting conditions prevailing in the states as compared to British India. In this connection it has become patent that many princes are hesitating about acceptance of the federation scheme outlined at London.

Nevertheless this does not imply the turning down of federation; rather does it mean greater cautiousness on the part of the princes in affiliating themselves with a federation which is calculated ultimately to undermine their status as minor monarchs.

In this regard the princes of western Indian states have suggested an alternative federation scheme. They recommend a council of united India in which both coöperating entities would be represented on a 50-50 basis. There would be no executive under this scheme as the council's decisions would be carried out by the governments of the coöperating units. Ministers of central Indian states are similarly concerned about the London federation proposals.

At the same time it is significant that among the princes some scheme of federation is still favored as being the best solution of India's constitutional problem; the difficulties are in regard to the form the federation should take. Political observers here consider this factor important since it indicates that the broad idea of federation still holds the field.

DE VALERA PARTY GETS SIX MAJORITY

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, March 7 (AP)—Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail Party and its allies of the Labor Party have a majority of six members in the Dail with complete returns from the postponed Sligo-Leitrim voting.

The Fianna Fail has 72 seats, the Labor Party 7, the Cosgrave Government Party 56 including the Speaker, and the Independents who usually vote with the Government. 17. There is still one vacancy because of the passing on of John Daly, Government member from East Cork, but that seat will not be filled for several weeks. In the Sligo-Leitrim district de Valera won four seats and the Government three.

PLAN TO BOOST DANUBE TRADE GAINS SUPPORT

Suspicion Dispelled by Inclusion of Reich in Tardieu Plan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 7—French proposals for the economic rehabilitation of central Europe are obtaining increased approval following notification by the French Minister M. Bertrand Clauzel, to Dr. Karl Buresch, Chancellor of Austria, Saturday that Germany has been officially informed of M. André Tardieu's plan.

Inclusion of Germany helps to dispel suspicion that France is again advocating political action, but that it really wants German coöperation for the genuine economic aid of central Europe.

It is pointed out that Germany is the one major nation which is in position to offer markets to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia. France, it is stated on the other hand, is not in a position to buy heavily from Danubian states although it can offer them loans. Germany thus becomes an important unit in any fundamental economic readjustment.

Official opinion in the five states concerned is singularly silent, probably awaiting reaction to the proposals in Geneva.

The Prague viewpoint sees progress in the French-British-Italian official agreement that something non-political must be done immediately, but emphasized that the Geneva negotiations have only started.

Czechoslovakia officially reserves opinion because, first, the Agrarians who form the largest single party in the government coalition oppose the Danubian economic understanding as leading nowhere. Second, Czechoslovakia's advances to Austria last fall were rejected by the then Foreign Minister, Dr. Johann Schober, and the pan-Germans.

Hungarian opinion is divided, one section being convinced, though not openly expressing the view, that a grouping of "bankrupt states" is useless. The other section favors an Austro-Hungarian customs union.

Hungary, Yugoslavia and Roumania face the question of retaining a market for their surplus agricultural products. There is no outlet in Czechoslovakia and Austria. The German market is regarded as essential, unless some kind of financial compensation be given to these three agricultural states while they reorganize their own production.

Central Europe is likely to interpret the seriousness of proposals by the extent to which the great powers, especially France, will grant credits to help over the present crisis.

Hungary's Foreign Trade Helped by Agreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, March 7—The French and German trade agreements regarding the exchange of wares which were completed the past week-end are expected to improve Hungary's foreign trade position. The Hungaro-French agreement is to be in force from March 12, but the Hungaro - German compact awaits ratification of the respective governments.

Hungary hopes much from the latter agreement under which it will export eggs, fat and other agricultural produce to Germany and import in exchange principally German chemicals. Improvement in Hungarian currency rates, both in Berlin and here, is expected to follow.

Freight Pacts Signed

ROME, March 7 (AP)—Italy and Hungary today signed an agreement to nominate a joint commission to lower freight rates on direct and transit transportation and to revise negotiable bills of lading. A similar agreement with Austria was arranged last week.

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BRITISH URGE MILD POLICY IN FAR EAST

Simon Would Hold League to Mediation and Verbal Support of Pact

PROPOSAL MEETS LITTLE ENTHUSIASM

Roumania Leads Fresh Attack of Small States Against Japanese Methods

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 7—Strenuously urging that the Assembly should unite in a forceful declaration that no nation, however well grounded its grievances, has the right to seek redress by any save pacific means, Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, this evening gave what appeared to be the strongest statement of British policy so far issued on the Far Eastern conflict.

Nevertheless, to critical observers, Sir John's proposed declaration seemed to savor of an attempt to forestall genuine action. In effectiveness his proposal admittedly did not approach the strength of the American note declaring that the United States will not recognize the results of Japanese aggression.

He stated that the Assembly's present duty is twofold. The first duty, he said, is of mediation, and this obligation does not disappear when fighting starts. Sir John did not mention that the Assembly had been mediating since Sept. 21 of last year. But the second duty, that of declaring against the use of forcible means of obtaining redress, was more strongly phrased.

British View Explained

Sir John announced that he will introduce the text of this declaration referring to the Kellogg-Briand pact and to Article 10 of the League Covenant guaranteeing territorial integrity and political independence. What would this accomplish? asked Sir John Simon. It would reassert the conditions under which every member of the League must conduct its relations. He did not suggest how violations could be dealt with, although he assumed that a violation has occured. He simply said, "It is better to have proclaimed the principles, even if we fail to get them observed, than never to have proclaimed them at all."

Geneva comments on Sir John's position could hardly be called favorable.

Earlier in the day the smaller powers continued their defense of the League and criticism of Japan. Mr. Nicholas Titulesco, of Roumania, expressing the viewpoint of the Little Entente, attacked most of the arguments with which the Japanese have defended their actions.

At the same time, the fourth report from the committee of neutral consul-generals in Shanghai arrived, containing severe criticisms of the Japanese and precise information on the position of hostilities. The consuls state that while commanders on both sides ordered cessation of fighting on March 3, no agreed armistice had been reached.

They state: "The Japanese have ceased their advance for the time being, but local fighting nevertheless has occurred in the outlying districts. Interference by the Japanese with the police and other municipal functionaries referred to in our second telegram continued during the whole of the period under review and formed the subject of repeated protests to the Japanese authorities."

Japanese Still Advance

Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese delegate, also forwarded to the Assembly a report from Mr. T. V. Soong, vice-president of the Chinese Council of Ministers, that Japanese infantry had advanced to Huangtu, well beyond the 20-kilometer limit. The Japanese admit this advance, claiming that it was a military necessity, and Dr. Yen adds: "It is clearly evident that Japanese forces now are still advancing into China's interior, and the pretext put forth is always to protect the last place occupied."

Mr. Titulescu minced no words in his exhortation for strong League action. He insisted that Japan could have defended its interests by peaceful means and strenuously demanded that the territorial integrity of China, through Article 10 of the Covenant and the Briand-Kellogg pact, should be preserved. He declared that Japan's contention that the League Covenant does not apply to a disorganized state like China was a theory which, if left unrefuted, would sink the League itself.

Chinese Expect Attack On Nanking as Fresh Japanese Troops Land

SHANGHAI, March 7 (AP)—The long Japanese defense line northwest of Shanghai was bolstered today by 5000 more troops, newly arrived from Japan, and Chinese officials said they expected an attack on Nanking, the Chinese capital.

Skirmishing went on along the distant lines, but there was no evidence of any major engagement, although the Chinese reported severe hostilities. China's army showed no disposition toward making peace, however. On the contrary it seemed to be hoping to weaken the Japanese by a long wait. Because of the prospect of an invasion of the capital, Sianfu, seat of Shensi Province, was selected as an

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DISARMAMENT PLANS PLACED IN PERSPECTIVE

Delegates Stand Firm in Hope of Achieving Genuine Action

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In order to get the proceedings of the Disarmament Conference into proper perspective, it should be remembered that at its opening the mental attitude and the material circumstances of the nations were more unpropitious than they had been at any time since the World War. It is useless to disguise the fact that a wave of pessimism, due to both political and economic causes, had swept all the countries.

It is strange to reflect on the enthusiasm that existed, despite the procrastination of statesmen, only a year or so ago. The Disarmament Conference was looked forward to with eagerness. That it would produce substantial results, though not all the results that were desirable, was taken for granted. We had waited long, but we were now going to make real progress.

Suddenly, everything seemed to go wrong. There was a consciousness of the acuteness of the crisis. An S. O. S. was sent out on behalf of Germany, the United States had apparently resigned itself to the belief that the trade slump was not a passing phase, and, most significant of all, Great Britain was driven from the gold standard.

Rapprochement Halted

At the same time Briandism collapsed in Europe. The rapprochement between France and Germany was halted by the triumphs of Herr Adolf Hitler. There was a new suspicion. Throughout the continent, which had been hopefully talking of the possibility of forming a United States of Europe, there were intrigues and alignments, and the reaction of disillusionment set in severely.

For these reasons it was considered advisable in many quarters to postpone the Disarmament Conference. Had any great power cared to take the lead in asking for delay, there is little doubt that the conference would have been put off to a later date. But no great power wished to lay itself open to the charge that it was opposed to an immediate consideration of the means of reducing armaments, and therefore the conference duly began according to the schedule laid down in a more favorable hour.

There were indeed good arguments against any further dallying with a problem that the nations placed before themselves 13 years ago, when, in disarming Germany and its allies, they promised to follow suit. They had found it difficult to keep their promises, but they realized that the check which they themselves had drawn was now being presented for payment.

Germany, too, was pressing for the honoring of a pledge that had been solemnly written into the Versailles Treaty, and was intimating that if it was refused, then the military provisions applied to itself could no longer be maintained.

Disagreement on Security

Italy was proclaiming that there should be an equality in armaments—not necessarily a mathematical equality, but at least a theoretical equality. It declared that it did not intend to assert this equality by leveling up, but urged that it should be attained by leveling down.

The so-called neutrals and the Anglo-Saxon countries had accepted the thesis that disarmament was one of the elements of security, and had rejected the thesis that security was one of the conditions of disarmament.

There were those who affirmed that peace had not been sufficiently organized to permit of any real reduction of armaments, any diminution of vigilance; but the general sense of mankind was that at all costs a beginning should be made. Any postponement therefore would have been badly judged.

Yet when we went to Geneva it is certain that expectations were at their lowest. One was aware of these pessimistic sentiments as soon as one took contact with the delegates at Geneva. No matter: it was necessary, we told each other, to keep our resolve high, and our hope higher, even though our expectation was low. The conference should be a climax to the long and intensive preparation, and not an anti-climax.

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India Keeps Traditions Of Paternalistic Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

ing over the management of estates threatened with bankruptcy or owned by minors or persons for any reason incapable of looking after their own property. In relation to them the Government becomes a "Court of Wards," to which many a great estate and ancient house owe their preservation.

Of all its rôles the most socialistic in effect, though not in origin, is the ownership by the State of the land and of whatever lies below its surface. As a direct legacy from the Mogul Empire, the State has a right to a share in the whole produce of the soil.

Every Acre Registered

In the Golden Age which Indian patriots are wont to extol, the share taken by the Crown and its agents was calculated so as to leave the actual cultivator with a bare subsistence: today it is a diminishing fraction, converted into cash on the basis of a fair rental.

Of this function, the practical consequence, apart from its yield to the exchequer, is the close relation which it establishes between the government officials and the tillers of the soil. No country has anything corresponding to the land registers of India. They constitute a record, field by field, of areas, tenures and rents: they protect the tenants from exactions, and witness to the rights existing over every acre in the land.

It will be readily seen that few governments have, or ever had, such opportunities of influencing the happiness and prosperity of their people. What use the British Government has made of these opportunities, is written on the page of history. The story of the early trading days is discreditable; but for the last 150 years justice and progress have been maintained. The chaos on which the curtain rose for Britain's work in India was indescribable.

Hoards of Silver and Gold

The whole machinery of decent government had collapsed with the decay of the old Delhi emperors. Corruption was universal. The land system was ruthless extortion. The country was at the mercy of captains of fortune and bands of roving plunderers, with the peaceful peasants sunk in the deepest poverty.

For the change today there is no measuring-rod that we can apply; but it is not immaterial that the population, unaided by any immigration, has grown by roughly 100,000,000 in the last 50 years, and that the private hoards of gold and silver in India are believed to be as great as the total holding of the precious metals in the United States.

Governments, cabinets, legislatures—to the ordinary man and woman, these are remote and somewhat impersonal abstractions; and India clings today, just as much as under its old native régime, to personal rule.

Counseled by District Officer

Bureaucratic the administration may be in its outward appearance; but its driving power is the paternal touch of the district officer. He is a man in almost single-handed charge of an area which may run from 2000 to 5000 square miles, with a population of anything up to 2,000,000.

Officially, he is its chief magistrate and collector of its revenue; privately, he is the earthly providence of its people. To him they come for help, protection, advice, the settlement of their family quarrels, the employment of their sons—almost anything which the priestly Brahman is unable to do for them. The district officer is the backbone of the administration; if his hand is firm and his heart warm, peace and prosperity will abound in his district, whatever may be the political storms raging overhead.

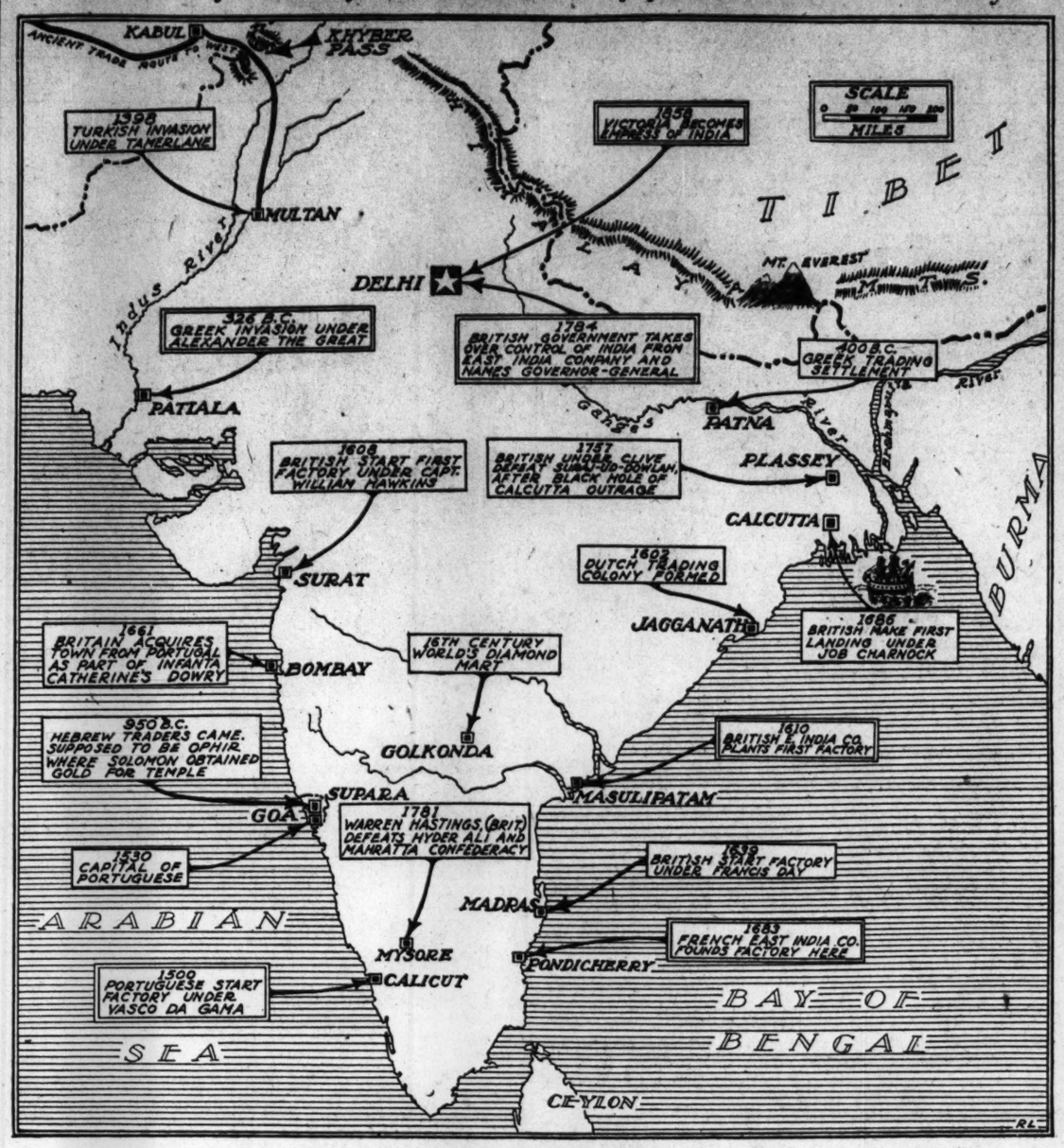
Eventual Self-Government

But change is coming. The old paternal rule is making place for the rule of the lawyer and the professional politician. Our hope is that in time the people will learn to govern themselves, as we do—or are supposed to do—in the West.

Any form of self-government, however, in the Orient will differ, in attitude and in machinery, from our products of democracy. The Hindu conception of the State is theocratic in its tendency; the Brahman has been too long the keystone of the great arch of India's social system to let him easily assent to an entirely new type of structure in which he would be only one stone among many.

Difficult, too, of adjustment into any democratic scheme are the differences between Hindu and Moslem, eight or nine centuries old. There thus lies a tremendous task before the Government of the future, in the slow building up of a civic attitude which will transcend the prejudices of an ancient and deeply rooted social system, and the age-long antagonism of two creeds with nothing in common. The type of State which will ultimately emerge may well be a wholly new departure in constitutional experiments.

India, Prey to Many Invaders, Has Enjoyed 150 Years of Security


KABUL
ANCIENT TRADE ROUTE TO WEST
KHYBER PASS
1398 TURKISH INVASION UNDER TAMERLANE
MULTAN
Indus River
DELHI
326 B.C. GREEK INVASION UNDER ALEXANDER THE GREAT
PATIALA
1608 BRITISH START FIRST FACTORY UNDER CAPT. WILLIAM HAWKINS
SURAT
1661 BRITAIN ACQUIRES TOWN FROM PORTUGAL AS PART OF INFANTA CATHERINE'S DOWRY
BOMBAY
950 B.C. HEBREW TRADERS CAME. SUPPOSED TO BE OPHIR WHERE SOLOMON OBTAINED GOLD FOR TEMPLE
GOLKONDA
GOA
1530 CAPITAL OF PORTUGUESE
SUPARA
1781 WARREN HASTINGS (BRIT) DEFEATS HYDER ALI AND MAHRATTA CONFEDERACY
1500 PORTUGUESE START FACTORY UNDER VASCO DA GAMA
ARABIAN SEA
MYSORE
CALICUT
1858 VICTORIA BECOMES EMPRESS OF INDIA
SCALE MILES
TIBET
MT. EVEREST
1784 BRITISH GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER CONTROL OF INDIA FROM EAST INDIA COMPANY AND NAMES GOVERNOR-GENERAL
400 B.C. GREEK TRADING SETTLEMENT
Ganges River
PATNA
1757 BRITISH UNDER CLIVE DEFEAT SURAJ-UD-DOWLAH, AFTER BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA OUTRAGE
PLASSEY
CALCUTTA
1602 DUTCH TRADING COLONY FORMED
JAGGANATH
1686 BRITISH MAKE FIRST LANDING UNDER JOB CHARNOCK
BURMA
16TH CENTURY WORLD'S DIAMOND MART
1610 BRITISH E. INDIA CO. PLANTS FIRST FACTORY
MASULIPATAM
1639 BRITISH START FACTORY UNDER FRANCIS DAY
MADRAS
1683 FRENCH EAST INDIA CO. FOUNDS FACTORY HERE
PONDICHERRY
BAY OF BENGAL
CE-YLON

TRADERS OF MANY NATIONS HAVE PENETRATED THE LAND

Scenes of Leading Attempts by Commercial Ventures to Establish Trading Centers in India and Some of the Conflicts That Came as a Consequence.

GERMANS BRING ARMS POLICIES TO FOREFRONT

Abolition of Air Forces in Military Service to Lead Treaty

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable From Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 7—The Disarmament Conference resumed its sessions today after a lull forced by the simultaneous session of the League Assembly with a meeting of the steering committee, which, on the initiative of the German delegation, brought two of disarmament's more drastic aspects into the forefront.

The News

Since the general debate ended, Dr. Eduard Beneš and the Conference experts have been busy synchronizing the 54 various plans for disarming which confront the Conference, and while the Assembly has been meeting they have been hard at the task of coördinating these schemes, a task which has proved far from simple.

Its Setting

First, the Germans succeeded in getting prominence for their proposal "for reduction and limitation of armaments to the lowest possible level," which means that actual reduction in armaments should take precedence over security by treaty or political guarantee. Second, the Germans have induced the steering committee to place their proposal for abolition of military air forces at the very beginning of the draft treaty. The day's results are reckoned as a notable success for the German group, which is working for a sweeping arms cut.

Its Significance

Though it is regretted here that national skirmishes should take place, these appear to be inevitable and the Germans won a complete triumph over their opposing group. Their first objective—to see that the question of reduction in arms took precedence over political deals and negotiations—gives the opportunity to begin the conference's main task directly and is welcomed particularly by the American delegation.

The second objective pleases the Italians for their proposal for the abolition of all aggressive weapons is now coupled with the German plan to outlaw military aircraft.

The sum total of the day's work is to give the conference a more practical directive, at least as far as its preliminary draft work embodied in the Beneš coördinating table of 54 plans is concerned.

The order in which these plans will be discussed is not yet settled, but it appears that general proposals such as the German or Italian suggestions for general abolition will come up first and then specific figures and percentages will be considered. Therefore the technical subcommissions are not likely to start work immediately. To the contrary the general committee and the political committee appear to be bodies which will carry the lion's share of the burden until after the Easter adjournment.

Mr. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia returned both to Geneva and to the attack by speeches in the steering committee objecting to omission of figures in the Beneš coördinating table. He echoes Sir John Simon's criticisms of a week ago and sought to make political capital of this omission.

While the Assembly continues to sit, the conference is not expected to work intensively. But its slow pace is still held to be an advantage by most of the delegates, for they are studying various proposals, exchanging views with one another, and melting down national antagonisms and misunderstandings by open and friendly discussion.

BRITISH URGE MILD POLICY IN FAR EAST

(Continued from Page 1)

additional temporary capital with Honanfu (Loyang).

The Chinese strengthened their positions opposite the Japanese lines, Japanese naval authorities said, and were concentrating forces at points in the rear. Chinese newspapers said the Nineteenth Route Army are prepared to launch a counter-attack in a few days, hoping to regain the ground they lost after the retreat last week.

At Japanese military headquarters on the outskirts of Shanghai, however, officers maintained that the situation would soon be peaceably settled. Across a roadway from the headquarters, the Japanese had established another air field, the third in the vicinity, and continued building hangers and establishing aircraft guns today.

CAMP DIRECTORS ELECT

BUCK HILL FARMS, Penna., March 7 (AP)—Miss Emily Welch of New York was elected president of the Camp Directors Association of America, which held its annual convention here. R. S. Webster of Brunswick, Maine, was elected first vice-president and Rosalind Cassidy of Mills College, Calif., was elected second vice-president. Major Raymond Purcell of New York was named secretary-treasurer.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 5—Unsettled financial conditions are beginning to play a conspicuous part in Tokyo's political events. Following the assassination of Baron Takuma Dan, managing director of the Mitsui interests, the motive of which is alleged to have been an attempt of reactionaries to terrorize influential men, comes the news that the Bank of Japan is making every effort to save the critical situation which has arisen in the suspension of payments of five banks in the Nagoya cotton district.

A difficult situation lingers as a result largely of continuance of foreign reaction to Japan's method of terminating the Shanghai trouble. The official spokesman declares he has good reason to believe that Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, is hesitant about United States participation in a Round Table conference, charging that Japan's offensive was contrary to previous promises.

The spokesman said that two points had been misunderstood abroad, especially in America. The first was the impression that Japan had agreed to simultaneous withdrawal during the British flagship negotiations on Feb. 29. The second was that the Round Table proposal of M. Paul-Boncour, president of the League Council, which Japan had accepted, had been wrongly interpreted as involving an immediate suspension of hostilities.

The acceptance by Mr. Naotake Sato, Japanese delegate at Geneva, of the Assembly's resolution for an armistice parley is not considered important, because the Chinese are not expected to offer any trouble. Efforts, it is said, should rather center on arranging for Shanghai's security against repetitions of past experiences. Observers are suspicious that Round Table haggling is likely in view of the army's dignity, to interfere with the Government's moderation, which is very sincere.

Additional disquiet is felt in reports from Manchuli that Japanese residents are being menaced, because it is recalled that similar reports preceded recent advances of troops at Harbin, Imienpo and Hailin.

Government authorities variously deny and pooh-pooh Soviet allegations of Japanese unfriendly activities in North Manchuria, declaring that the situation elsewhere does not leave them time to bother with convincing refutations. However, the advance of troops at Manchuli would increase Soviet apprehensions.

BOSTON ART WEEK PLANS ANNOUNCED

Elaborate plans have been completed for the fourth successive annual "Art Week in Boston," sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The dates will be April 10-16.

Officials of the Art Directors Club of New York have arranged an advertising art exhibit, to be shown at the chamber. Drawings and paintings of the Association of Artists and Designers of New England are also to be displayed. Art schools are to have special exhibits and programs to which the public is invited. Jordan Marsh Company is to hold an exhibition of the work of contemporary New England artists, and a prize will be awarded to the artist whose painting wins the popular vote.

MEXICAN AIR LINES REPORT

MEXICO CITY, March 7 (AP)—The Ministry of Communications has announced that 3,213,077 kilometers of regular commercial air routes were flown in Mexico in 1931, carrying 22,454 passengers.

HOUSE IS URGED TO BALK COVERT MOVE BY WETS

Asked to Disapprove Referring Prohibition Back to States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—Members of the House of Representatives have been petitioned by the International Reform Federation to sustain the House Judiciary Committee in its disapproval of the Beck-Linthicum resolution to refer prohibition back to the states, on the ground that it would amend the Eighteenth Amendment so as to give the states power to legalize outlawed liquor traffic and "practically repeal the amendment."

"We urge you because of your oath of office and party loyalty to support and enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and to oppose its nullification. Compromise with law-breakers can never bring national liberty or public welfare," said the petition, signed by Mr. William Sheafe Chase, superintendent; Mr. John W. Elliott, vice-president, and Mr. George S. Duncan, secretary.

Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, president of the National Democratic Law Enforcement League, has taken to task Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the bureau of aeronautics of the navy, for his statement that the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby was due to prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The taxpayers and law-abiding citizens," she said, "do not approve of such outbursts from our government officials, and I take the liberty of reminding you that your oath of office gives you no right to condemn any part of the Constitution which you swore to uphold."

CRISIS IN GRENADA OVER BUDGET PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Dispatches from Grenada state that all unofficial members of the Legislative Council walked out during a budget debate, in protest against the Government's refusal to reduce civil servants' salaries.

This is the third incident in the Grenada Legislature within recent months. Increases in taxation have excited some public feeling, since they have not been accompanied by officials' salary cuts.

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By DENIS JOHNSTON
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THE THEATRE GUILD Presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
Mourning Becomes Electra
Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. Commencing at 2:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
ALVIN THEATRE, 52d Street, West of B'way

GILBERT MILLER presents
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL in
THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET
A Comedy by John van Druten
"Utterly delightful."—Brown, Eve. Post
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th Street Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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German Boiled Dinner — Frankfort, Bacon, Sauerkraut, Potato, Buttered Beets, Rolls and Butter.....35c
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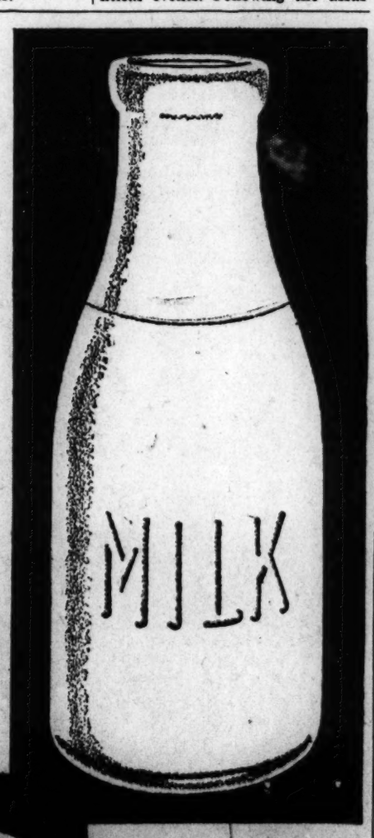

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BRIAND, FRENCH PEACE LEADER, HAS PASSED ON

Served in 26 Cabinets During Public Career of Four Decades

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 7—M. Aristide Briand, whose name is more intimately associated with the League of Nations and with the international peace movement than that of any other European statesman, passed on this afternoon at his Paris apartment, to which he returned a few days ago from his country place, where he had been resting since his retirement from active political life last January.

The venerable statesman was 11 times Prime Minister of France and participated in 26 cabinets. His long tenure of the Ministery of Foreign Affairs, which was practically uninterrupted from April, 1925, to January, 1932, has seldom been equaled in the history of the French Republic.

One of M. Briand's principal interests in recent years was the establishment of a European union. This plan, which had passed out of the limelight for many months, is today being revived by M. André Tardieu, present Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is enlisting the assistance of England and Italy in encouraging Danubian states to offer one another tariff concessions and thus take the first step toward a commercial entente which would include Austria and Hungary and later other European states.

Advocacy by M. Briand of some such measure made at the time when the Austro-German customs union was proposed a year ago is still fresh in the memory of all who follow European politics.

The political career of M. Briand began in 1889. He commenced as a Socialist and throughout his long term of public activity was affiliated with parties of the Left as opposed to Cnservatives of the Right, although as in the Tardieu governments he frequently served under a Prime Minister whose affiliations were with parties traditionally opposed to his own.

M. Briand's actual influence had somewhat declined since his defeat for Presidency of the Republic in May, 1931, but the lofty idealism of his addresses at Geneva and elsewhere made a strong appeal to the apostles of world peace in France and elsewhere. In recent years his name was a standard around which rallied the champions of international conciliation in many countries.

Assembly Pays Tribute To Service of Briand

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 7—The Assembly of the League of Nations, to which he had given so much of his time and effort, stood in silence to pay solemn tribute this afternoon to the memory of M. Aristide Briand. The institution which enshrined the French statesman's ideals of international progress was in active session when the news of his passing on reached Geneva.

Immediately all work was stopped while Mr. Paul Hymans of Belgium as president delivered a brief but poignant expression of the League's appreciation of its great protagonist's work. No better spokesman could have risen than Mr. Hymans for the Belgian minister was a faithful collaborator of M. Briand.

"Aristide Briand," declared Mr. Hymans, was the incarnation of the ideals of international peace and friendship. He was among those who have helped more than any others in upbuilding the League."

Mr. Hymans expressed the whole Assembly's sincere condolences to the French Republic, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour for France—another collaborator of M. Briand—feelingly replied for his country. He particularly dwelt on the appropriateness of the tribute from the Assembly gathered to consider international conflict, to the settlement of which M. Briand devoted the last months of his activity.

Then in further tribute the Assembly—which was sitting in its general committee—suspended for a quarter of an hour. That the interval was not longer was in itself a tribute, for it was felt that M. Briand himself would have wished the Assembly to return without delay to its efforts to bring an end to the tragic conflict in the Far East.

Excavations on Kodiak Island Linked To Culture of Mayas, Incas and Aztecs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—A culture similar to that of the Mayas, Incas and Aztecs is thought to have been found in artifacts excavated from an ancient village site on Kodiak Island, south of the Alaska Peninsula, according to Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution.

Some of the art objects, Dr. Hrdlicka says, contain certain elements strikingly suggestive of those developed in Central America and Yucatan. And, further, it is likely that they were the work of migrants of Mongoloid stock from Siberia.

These migrants are known to have pushed their way southward across the narrow Alarka Peninsula and thence to the coast of what is now British Columbia. They then pressed, according to all indications, southward to Mexico and Central America. Only during the later part of this process does Dr. Hrdlicka believe that divergent bands went eastward over the mountains, becoming the ancestors of the North American Indians.

"This culture presents considerable age and individuality, yet it shows close relations on the one hand to that of the Eskimo and on the other to that of the northwest coast. The skeletal remains appear to resemble those of the eastern 'Aleut,' but show also other interesting characteristics. The remains show numerous and unmistakable signs of long continued cannibalism," he says.

The Kodiak Island culture, he believes, undoubtedly flourished along the road by which the first migrants made their way to continental North America south of Alaska, and for centuries the island may have constituted a sort of stopping place. He also believes that the ancestors of the Indians and the Eskimo crossed to Alaska from Siberia in small groups and at irregular intervals. They knew enough navigation, he says, to make the Bering Strait passage. They had large skin boats, equipped with rude rudders and a skin sail, and kept from foundering by blown up seal bladders fastened along the gunwales. One of these boats could carry as many as 50 persons at a time with dogs and baggage. The boats were the direct forerunner, in all probability, of the large "war canoes" of the northwest coast tribes.

The discoveries yielded by study of the Kodiak Island material, Dr. Hrdlicka says, largely disprove the theories that the main elements of Maya and Aztec civilization may have been introduced from across the Pacific. Instead, they appear to have been developments of the cultures which the migrating bands brought from Siberia, just as present-day American civilization represents a development of elements brought in by European immigrants.

The present indications are, Dr. Hrdlicka says, that men in small groups were dribbling from northeasternmost Asia to America for thousands of years; that they brought differences in language and even in physique; that they did not come as an uncultured savage, but instead they brought old and well differentiated cultures, which were developed, according to different environments, into the American culture as found here by the white man.

FARMERS PROFITING BY CO-OPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 7—The Farmers' Coöperative Company of Washington County, owned and operated by about 1000 farmers, was able to save its members approximately $150,000 in 1931, according to Mr. Frank W. Mish, president.

The company, organized 11 years ago, purchases grain and hay from the farmers and sells them supplies of all kinds, including coal and seeds. Last year's saving was effected through supplies purchased and the higher prices obtained for products. More than 100,000 bushels of wheat were sold direct to the mills.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

READING, Penna., March 7 — Lieut.-Commander John Philip Sousa, who passed on here, yesterday, was regarded as America's foremost bandmaster. "Washington Post March," "Stars and Stripes Forever" and "Liberty Bell" were among the many marches which he composed. He was born in Washington, D. C., and at the age of 15 years, Commander Sousa was teaching music. Two years later he became a conductor. From 1880 to 1892 he was conductor of the United States Marine Corps Band, and since then he has headed Sousa's Band, touring the world many times. He could wield a pen as well as a baton; "Through the Years With Sousa," "Pipetown Sandy" and "Transit of Venus" were among his contributions to literature.

Where Barbary Pirates Once Plied Their Plundering Craft

WAVES BREAKING OVER SEA WALL DURING STORM IN BUSY HARBOR OF BAY OF ALGIERS

SECURITY GROUP URGES ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

Moderate Tax Rise Called Shorter Route to Prosperity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7—Declaring that "the more moderate the tax increase, the shorter should be the road to prosperity," the board of governors of the Investment Bankers' Association of America has called on the Government to effect every possible economy without destroying its proper functioning.

The resolution, adopted at a recent meeting of the governors of the association at Absecon, N. J., is published in the current issue of Investment Banking, the association's organ.

The investment men also urged precaution against the overextension of state and municipal credit to finance public improvements for unemployment relief.

"It is of the utmost importance," the first resolution declared, "that rigid economy be applied to all federal expenditures to the end that the further borrowings required for the balance of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, be kept to the smallest amount possible and that next year's budget be balanced without borrowing.

"The fear of further borrowings has adversely affected the prices for long-term government securities. In the face of falling government bond prices it may be difficult, if not impossible, to check the further deflation of other security prices and commodity prices as well."

Admitting that some increases in existing federal taxes and additional sources of taxation are required, the security leaders urged that all groups accept as cheerfully as possible the economies necessary to keep this additional tax burden to a minimum.

As to any substantial increase in the indebtedness of state and local governments to provide public improvements for unemployment relief, the association board expressed the conviction that "this would retard the recovery of business and thereby the ability of business to increase employment, and would be detrimental to the credit stability of such governments and create an added burden on the taxpayers."

Officials of state and local governments were urged to "adopt programs of strict economy, adjust expenditures to actual income and restrict the incurrence of bonded indebtedness, to the end that taxation may be reduced and credit maintained."

Mountains Walk In From Sea When Waves Rise at Algiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria — Today, as when the pirates of Kheireddin Barbarossa scourged the ship lanes from Africa to Iceland, storms are not strangers in the Bay of Algiers.

For Algeria is a land of sudden contrasts, Moorish mansions, dazzling white in the African sun, gleam against the deep green of subtropical vegetation. Modern structures rear their heads not far from the red-tiled roofs of native settlements. And winds, piling up the shallow waters of the Mediterranean, rear mountains that walk in from the sea — battering the Jetée du Nord and at times rising higher than the topmasts of vessels seeking shelter within the breakwater.

Tourists with alert cameras captured the impression of a recent severe storm. But in the days when Barbarossa built the first harbor at Algiers, the storms contributed far more than scenic effect. It was because of the sudden obstreperousness of the sea that many of the expeditions launched against the Barbary pirates proved unsuccessful. And because of the storms, the North African coast appeared unhospitable in the eyes of early sailors.

Today there is a splendid harbor and though the waves pile up like the Djudjura Mountains, which raise their snowcapped peaks far inshore, recurrent storms are accompanied by little damage.

Americans Seek British Compact On Braille Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Organized workers for the blind in the United States are fostering an agreement with Great Britain upon a Braille code more highly contracted than grade 1½.

The American Foundation for the Blind of New York, in coöperation with the advisory committee appointed by joint action of the presidents of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind and the American Association of Workers for the Blind, now is in correspondence with the British Uniform Type Committee.

It is hoped that the results of these negotiations will be advanced sufficiently to be officially passed upon by the American Association of Instructors of the Blind at its convention next June.

In recent months, Mr. Robert B. Irwin, executive director of the Foundation, met with groups of blinded people and workers for the blinded throughout the middle West. Through these meetings, it was revealed that there is a strong conviction that books of general interest to mature readers published both in the United States and in Great Britain should be issued in a slightly simplified and capitalized form of grade two, or the so-called British Braille.

STIMSON BRIGADIER-GENERAL

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, is to continue to rank as a Brigadier-General in the auxiliary reserve of the army, providing the Senate agrees. President Hoover has renominated Mr. Stimson, who saw active service in France during the war, to that rank.

HANGAR CONTRACT AWARDED

BALBOA, Canal Zone, March 7 (By U. P.)—The New York contracting firm of John W. Patience has received the War Department contract for construction of a group of hangars, shops and warehouses at the new Albrook flying field here. The successful bid was for $173,000.

WORLD WOMEN TO UNIFY PLANS AT CHICAGO FAIR

Definite Program Foreseen at Gathering in 1933

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7—A definite plan for women's organizations, along the lines of the economic planning which business has considered in recent months, may come out of the International Congress of Women to be held during Chicago's Century of Progress Exposition, next year, said Miss Lena Madeson Phillips, president of the National Council of Women.

Here to confer with Chicago women regarding the council's part in the World's Fair, Miss Phillips told in an interview Saturday some of her hopes for the congress which she thinks may bring about a new unity among club women of the different countries.

"Many of our ablest club women," she said, "feel there is much lost motion in their organized activities, due to more or less obsolete machinery. There is much overlapping of work, for example. If the many groups working for world peace, let us say, could have some way of getting together on this common program, their influence would be greatly increased. It would be splendid if out of the meeting in Chicago would come some unified effort along certain lines of interest to the large groups."

A mass meeting under auspices of the World's Fair will offer an excellent opportunity for women's groups to get together and make such plans, Miss Phillips thinks. Because it will not be a convention, there will be a minimum of red tape, she points out. No reports will have to be heard, no financial debates. The women can launch right out on a discussion of issues of deepest concern to all of them, such as international good will, child welfare and economic opportunity for women.

As an aid to action by the women's congress, a week-end discussion party is proposed. A small group of leading economists and educators, men as well as women, will be invited to meet during the exposition to answer one question: "Given 10,000,000 women in club life, spending time, money and a great deal of effort, what is the ideal contribution they could make to the universal welfare?"

"These forward thinkers can map an ideal program," said Miss Phillips. "Then they can lay down upon it our present program and see where the gaps are and where the overlapping is. Out of such a comparison will no doubt come recommendations for modernizing our club machinery to make it more effective."

One million signatures are now being sought for a petition to be sent to foreign governments urging them to send their representative women to the Chicago congress in July, 1933. Miss Phillips said the women are eager to come. In her travels the last four summers they have assured her of their keen interest in the Chicago exposition.

SAN DIEGO PLANS TO BEAUTIFY ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Two projects to beautify the country highways and the bay front by tree planting have begun here.

The immediate aim will be to stop the destruction of ornamental trees and shrubs along the roads, Mr. Fred J. Hansen of La Mesa, Calif., chairman of the planning commission said. An ordinance, passed by the supervisors last June, prohibits such destruction.

CREDIT MACHINE ALREADY SHOWN AID TO BUSINESS

Hoover's Finance Program Proves Stabilizing Influence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—Within less than a month a great national credit bank has been added to the fiscal machinery of the United States, a feat regarded here as unique in the history of finance.

Not only have directors of the new Reconstruction Finance Corporation organized the agency, but they have already disposed of the last emergency application made to them while in process of formation, and have loaned to railroads about $25,000,000 out of $84,000,000 drawn from the treasury.

The corporation does not disclose details of many of its loans or the amount of loans current. Furthermore, computation is made difficult because some emergency loans have already been repaid. But the presence of the corporation, sponsored by President Hoover, has already had a profoundly stabilizing effect on banking and business.

Within five months of passage of the act, all accumulated applications have been acted upon and the work put upon a current basis; this despite the fact that the commission is new, that every incident of procedure and practice, even to the securing of office chairs, had to be started at the bottom, and that directors had to winnow out 200 workers from 40,000 applicants for jobs.

Active operation of the finance corporation leaves only two of Mr. Hoover's reconstruction measures as so far enumerated not yet enacted. One is the proposal for a system of home loan discount banks, to ease credit conditions among home and farm owners; the second to aid depositors in closed banks not able to receive help from the finance corporation. It is believed the first proposal may not be passed, and it is coming to be regarded as less important in view of the activity of the reconstruction corporation. Methods to aid closed-bank depositors have been introduced in the Thomas-Beedy bill, setting up a separate emergency credit corporation; and in the Glass-Steagall bill, which would deal with the matter on a permanent basis.

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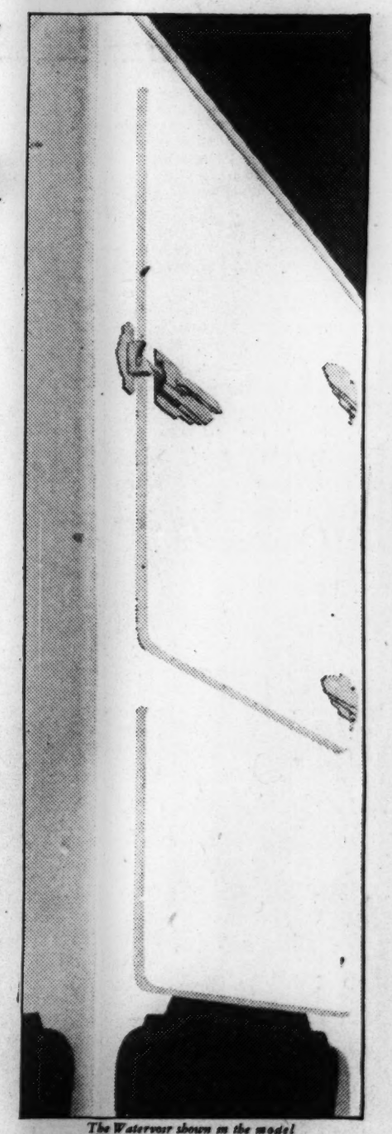

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MEN GETTING BROADER VIEWS, POET ASSERTS

Dr. Hauptmann Finds 'Narrow Bigotry of Ignorance' Is Passing

Quite as Dr. Gerhart Hauptmann says, "Times change. The narrow bigotry of ignorance is passing; men are getting a broader view upon life." He does not have to look much beyond the contrasts of some milestones in his own career to realize how true that is.

The other day Dr. Hauptmann came to the United States for a three weeks' visit as guest of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He was the orator for the Goethe centenary at Columbia University, March 1, and on March 4 he delivered the Goethe oration at Harvard College. They have been saying of him repeatedly since he landed, both in his hearing and outside it, that he is the "most notable and compelling dramatic genius that has flashed to the fore in Germany since Goethe's time."

Had a Play in 1894

Such words must make him smile, if ever so little; because in 1894 he had a dream play to produce, and he came out to the United States with it. He called it "Hannele" and it combined realism with the poetic mysticism of a child's dream. But the moment it had been seen the young author was denounced as a dangerous mischief maker. The Mayor of New York summoned him crossly to City Hall to give him a tongue lashing. Agents of the district attorney badgered him mercilessly. Finally he was thrown into complete bewilderment because he was promised he would be put in jail if he showed the play publicly again.

In a way his subsequent history, then, became a lesson in fortitude and perseverance for young writers who have balance and judgment enough to stick to what they know, somehow, it is right for them to do. Certainly the intervening years have helped him to forget his savage earlier experience enough to want to come to the States again, and to have a splendid and profitable time during the interval.

In Cambridge he had been asked to stay at Craigie House, forever blessed in its memories of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Dr. Hauptmann has one habit which would make him a good reporter. When he knew he was coming out to the States, he did a lot of reading about them. Among other items he went thoroughly into the subject of "The Winter Poet." And so, when he found himself a guest of Dr. Henry W. L. Dana and Mrs. Thorpe in the Longfellow home he was already familiar with the surroundings which, of course, had become that much more pleasant to him.

Notice His Hands

He is a great block of a man. For all his years there is something faunlike in the way his silver hair wings back from the majestic forehead, and the little pinions of the eyebrows. You notice his hands immediately for their small, delicate modeling. After you have watched them move in little arcs and smooth, swimming motions, you can believe that it was an annoyance to him to give up sculpturing when he was quite a young man, and that he would like very much to go back to it even now, and does, moreover, when he can. He speaks almost no English; but his German is not thick and gutteral but clear and simple, giving you a curious impression of a fine, sharp instrument, delicately shaving rock crystal.

With the press Dr. Hauptmann uses the services of Dr. Frederick W. J. Heuser of Columbia University as interpreter.

In New York, when he arrived, he said something about the world having gone "a little too far in technical development, and we need a new awakening to cultural values." In reply to a question as to the precise means that ought to be taken to that end, Dr. Hauptmann said, smiling and spreading his hands a little in the gesture of a man who realises that 20 minutes is not likely to suffice to discuss such a matter, "we must emphasize the human element in life around us." But, he added hastily to his interpreter, his statement had been more upon a "feeling and a faith for and in the values" that seemed temporarily under a cloud than upon any rational certainty as to what means would bring about the circumstance.

Naturally he had had time to look about him a little at leisure since his arrival. What had be particularly liked?

Throwing back his head, he laughed, saying "Ah! what have I not seen!" And then he spoke of the fact that, as a man who loves clay and stone and all sculpture as an art, he had looked with particular interest at the new buildings. He had been up in the Empire State Building, and he laughed, knowing that that trip is the shiniest medal earned by the true sight-seer these days in the States. He had been very pleased to see that modern architecture here seemed to have passed through the purely constructive phase and had now, even in freight yards and granaries, arrived at a meeting with sound æsthetic value.

Thrive on Privation

Someone asked him if he saw why the arts always managed to survive in times of desperate economic confusion; sometimes, indeed, seeming to be in an even more vital state than in so-called "good" times. Well, he thought that was because "the arts are very cheap, thriving on privation."

Sitting with his aureole of silver hair, a round cloud against the crimson draperies of the Longfellow study across the hallway, he seemed a man strikingly at peace with the world. A sensitive artist, he must often have been very affected by the economic and social ills and perplexities of his country; yet you felt that here was a man who had somehow fashioned himself an inner peace which holds him steady while nations readjust themselves to the strange but irrevocable events of the immediate past.

Suddenly, a photographer wanted a picture; Dr. Dana looked restlessly at his watch, calculating a long drive on a gray day to a lunch appointment. And at the last, Dr. Hauptmann gently told a young writer from a college paper that he could not explain the quality of his work at all, especially its mystical aspects, because he only wrote what he felt, which would not let him rest until he had written it; that, really, you might say he was only an amanuensis, writing not what he wished to write as such, but what was in his thought, not asking him leave to come out, but just coming out of itself, really.

Art

The Connecticut Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Three large galleries of the Morgan Memorial are given over to the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts twenty-second annual exhibition, which continues through March 20. It is a showing of 171 paintings and 10 sculptures, none of which has been shown in Hartford before.

Mr. Guy Wiggins, A. N. A., chairman, Mr. Carl Lawless and Mr. Kenneth Bates compose the jury of awards. The Athenæum prize of $200 for the best work shown was awarded to Mr. Robert Brackman of Mystic, Conn., for "Young Women," a large canvas which arrests the attention on entering the gallery. It shows a flair for pattern and, in the texture of the dress, a sense of pure color harmonies.

The Charles Noel Flagg prize of $100 for the best work of art completed within two years previous to the exhibition went to Mr. Albertus E. Jones, for "Dorothy," a decorative portrait of the artist's daughter.

The Margaret Cooper prize of $100 for the best picture by a Connecticut artist went to Mr. John DeLeon of Hamden, Conn., for his "Flower Study"; pottery and flowers carried out in a piquant color scheme.

The Gedney Bunce prize of $50 for the best landscape or marine was awarded to Mr. Francis Speight of Philadelphia for "Manayunk in Spring," a suburban landscape, bright and crisp in flavor, fine in pictorial unity.

The Alice Collins Dunham prize of $25 went to Mr. Joseph Gionfriddo of Hartford for the best portrait shown by a member of the Academy, a finely executed portrait of "Mr. Carleton Wiggins," Old Lyme artist.

Honorable mention was given to "Winter Day" by Mr. Lawrence McConaha of Richmond, Ind.; "Hilda," by Mr. John King of the same place; "The Black Vase," by Miss Ethel Schiffer of New Haven, Conn.; "Interior," by George Myers; "Lemons," by Miss Dorothy Segal, and "Warden Smith," by Miss Helen Townsend Stimpson, all of Hartford.

Other works that show distinctive traits and a compelling appeal are "Snow in New Hampshire" by Mr. Emile A. Gruppe; "December" by Mr. Guy Wiggins; "Night in Brittany" by Mr. George Elmer Browne; "Pink and White Dogwood" by Mr. Carle J. Blenner; "In New England" by Mr. Edward Volkert; "Seed" by Mr. Kenneth Bates of Mystic, showing a brawny young farmer in the act of planting seed on a hillside; "A Singing Brook" by Mr. D. F. Wentworth; "Fishing Boats" by Mr. Anthony Thième, and "The Old Fisherman" by Mr. Oscar Anderson.

Portraits include "The Major" by Miss Gertrude Fiske of Boston, "Portrait in Black," by Mr. Howard E. Smith of Rockport, Mass.; "Timothy Cole at Work" by his son Mr. Alphæus P. Cole, A. N. A.; Portrait of Mr. Hewitt E. Joyce, done by Mr. Frederick L. Sexton of New Haven; a "Portrait" of a young woman by Mr. James Goodwin McManus; "Portrait" by Miss Cornelia C. Veeter, both of Hartford; "Introspection" by Mr. Robert Vonnoh of Lyme; "W. G. Bowdoin" by Miss Clara Mauvre Norton, of Bristol, Conn.

Sculpture by Miss Gladys Edgerly Bates of Mystic; "Maidenhood" by Mr. N. Ballerini, and a "Garden Wall Fountain" by Miss Marian Murray are some of the pieces that supplement the paintings.

Music

People's Symphony Orchestra

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Thompson Stone, conductor, gave the ninth program of the season, with Miss Marguerite Porter, soprano, and Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, as assisting artists. The program: Chadwick, Overture "Melpomene;" Thomas, two Dances from "Nadeshda;" Massenet, Aria, "Il est doux, il est bon," from "Herodiade;" Bizet, L'Arlésienne Suite, No. 1; Liszt, Piano Concerto No. 1, in E flat; Berlioz, Hungarian March from "The Damnation of Faust."

It was one of the most interesting concerts of the season, in point of performance. At no time were there conspicuous irregularities in the various choirs. In the "Melpomene" Overture the orchestra seemed easily to find its stride, and in the two dances by Thomas (which by the way are very entertaining music) conductor and men found themselves in accord. Miss Porter again revealed a voice of most pleasing quality but of not sufficient power to cut through an orchestral accompaniment, however well modulated it may be. The audience recalled her a number of times.

The orchestra that essays the Bizet Suite "L'Arlésienne" is sure of a ready response from its audience. With the increased assurance which has become noticeable in the brass choir, the suite came to a more satisfactory hearing than for some time, and drew prolonged applause from the listeners.

The peak of the afternoon was reached with Miss Hutchinson's performance of the Liszt concerto. This young player has grown tremendously in musical stature since she last appeared in Boston. Her technique is firm, although at present her power is not at all times adequate to a wholly satisfactory performance to orchestral accompaniment, yet the power to draw a larger tone from the piano may be acquired, and once Miss Hutchinson has accomplished that, one predicts a performance even more enjoyable than that of yesterday which, however, so pleased her listeners that they brought her to the podium for numerous bows. G. M. S.

Schelling Concert

Mr. Ernest Schelling conducted his third Concert for Young People at Jordan Hall on Saturday morning, aided and abetted by the Gordon String Quartet, in the Allegro from Schumann's Piano Quintet, a Haydn Adagio and Menuetto from the Quartet op. 77, no. 1, and a delicious Berceuse and Tarantella for string quartet by Mr. Schelling himself. For the last number on the program, Saint-Saëns's "Carnival of Animals," the services of the Misses Lee Palfrey and Dorothea Dean, pianists; Dr. Howard Parshley, doublebass; Mr. Manuel Valerio, clarinet, and Mr. George Madsen, flute, were called in.

Thus, for the penultimate concert of his eighth Boston season, Mr. Schelling ushered his young listeners into the lofty precincts of chamber music, remarking that here was music for the aristocrats of mind and heart; that the string quartet is to music what the essay is to literature and the etching to art. The strongly rhythmic and sensitive playing of the Gordon String Quartet proved to the children that the rarefied heights can be effortlessly enjoyable, and the ensemble playing of the "Animal Carnival" brought much appreciative laughter.

The time, so filled with musical performance, left less space than usual for glimpses into Mr. Schelling's collection of 2500 lantern slides (we've only just learned it was that many) and less opportunity to hear Mr. Schelling talk (which, by the way, he shouldn't attempt to do out of mouthshot of the amplifier). There was no "Everybody Sing" number and consequently no fabulous thermometer.

The final program of the series, on March 19, will consist of request numbers (everybody cordially invited to request) and the awarding of prizes.

Artist's Idea of Famous Poet

DR. GERHART HAUPTMANN
From Photograph of Bronze Head by Ambrosi of Vienna.

The Dance

Escudero

Señor Vincente Escudero, virtuoso Spanish (gypsy) dancer, returned to Symphony Hall on Saturday evening for the second Boston exhibition of his distinctive art. Again he was assisted by Señoritas Carmita and Carmela, danseuses, and Señors Luis Mayoral, guitarist, and A. Guridas, pianist. Again Carmita was called upon as dancing partner more often than Carmela, for an easily appreciable reason. The audience, summoned without the social éclat of a benefit, was scantier than that of the Boston début. And almost equally Anglo-Saxon. Which will perhaps explain a little difficulty.

To the onlooker at least, the performances didn't quite click. It was like the brilliant passagework in a cadenza. We marveled at the display of technique, but our heart remained untouched. Not so our Hispanic neighbors a few rows ahead. While we were aloofly regarding their countryman, they were swaying and jerking with the rhythm, chuckling understandingly at the saucy little curlicues with which Escudero often punctuates or ends a number. It was something inward to them, an articulation of native temperament. To us, the tincture of the Spanish ethos was too national; the expert timing of measurements, the stunt steps skillfully turned to a hairsbreadth, as moving as the multiplication table. Above all, the tapping out of rhythms from the fingernails seemed as overpersonal as some of our great American advertisements and endowed with an equal amount of æsthetic appeal. Perhaps astonishment at dizzy feats is one of the emotions proper to a dance-recital. We look for something more strongly expressive.

Because of the improvisatory nature of each item, the program had the flavor of newness in detail if not in titles. The avowedly new dances offered were a "Jota de Navarra" of Granados—pleasingly costumed for both Escudero and Carmita, and not unlike the earlier jota in execution; a "Granada" to music of Albeniz—just another of those elementary exercises in wooing as exemplified in the feathered kingdom, where the gorgeously plumed cock struts and the humble hen pretends coyness (this seems to be the underlying story or argument of all the partnered dances); and finally the Miller's Dance from de Falla's "The Three-Cornered Hat," made notable by the costuming of Pablo Picasso and the sinuosity of Escudero.

M. L.

Russia Bonds Future By 50,000,000 Rubles

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 5

IN LINE with its policy of issuing no new currency as a measure of stabilizing the ruble, the Soviet Government today announced the issuance of a 50,000,000-ruble (about $25,000,000) state loan for 1932.

The new loan bonds, which are issued in 25- and 100-ruble denominations, will increase Russia's internal indebtedness to approximately 6,550,000,000 rubles.

Entertainments

Branson de Cou

Mr. Branson de Cou presented the first of a series of three "Dream Picture" travel talks in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon. The subject was "Fascinating Egypt." According to custom, there were musical accompaniments for some of the more exceptional pictures.

The lecturer prefaced the showing of the slides by a talk designed to give their historical setting. Mr. de Cou, always singularly free from the ballyhoo that too often marks lectures, performed a public service in his "debunking" of such factitiously notable historical characters as Rameses II and Tut-ankhamen. Rameses he described as the world's first advertiser, and he made it clear that the recent fame of Tut was out of proportion to his historical significance.

The lecture was made delightful by Mr. de Cou's sly humor, and the pictures were in keeping with his standards in beauty and originality. The attractions of Egypt for tourists were described, but also its shortcomings, with particular reference to the persistency of the beggar and guides. An interesting and plausible theory was advanced as to how the Egyptians were able to erect the lofty monoliths known as the obelisks.

Altogether a lecture that justified its title. The audience was large and appreciative. The next lecture, "South Sea Wonderlands," is scheduled for next Saturday afternoon.

Howard Warns Wet Republicans

If the Republican Party goes wet under the leadership of its Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York leaders in the next national convention, the dry Republicans of the North will unite with the dry Democrats of the South in the presidential election, Mr. Clinton N. Howard declared yesterday.

Mr. Howard, who is chairman of the National United Committee for Law Enforcement, delivered three addresses in the vicinity of Boston yesterday in the interests of the prohibition movement. There are many citizens, Mr. Howard pointed out, that will follow their party as long as they believe it is right and will leave it when it goes wrong.

If President Hoover stands firmly on the dry issue in the coming campaign, Mr. Howard believes, he is certain of a victory in the presidential election next November.

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FUTURE TRADE LIES TO SOUTH, BARRETT SAYS

Miami Told of Opportunities for United States in Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami's possibilities as a focal point between the Americas were outlined at a mass meeting in Bayfront Park. Mayor R. B. Gautier presided and the speakers included the presidents of various Pan-American organizations and consuls from some of the Latin-American countries.

The principal address of the evening was made by Dr. John Barrett, diplomat and authority on Pan-American affairs, who said:

"There are several principal statements which I submit in all truth and sincerity to the people of Miami and through them to the people of Florida and all other states interested.

"First, after making my last of many surveys of political, economic, commercial and social conditions in Latin America, Europe, Russia and the Far East of Asia, I am absolutely and completely convinced that the one greatest foreign opportunity and responsibility for the United States is not anywhere in the Old World, but is in our New World and the 20 neighbor republics south of us.

'Second, the United States, Florida and metropolitan Miami are right now facing the greatest crisis in the international relations of trade, prestige, influence and power of the many they have faced in the 156 years of the nation's existence and which will determine whether this country, this state and this city are going to be leaders or laggards in the future of world commerce and civilization.

"Third, Europe today is developing economic competition and trade laws against the United States that may eventually cut down to the minimum our commerce across the Atlantic. Russia's one great purpose is to rival and compete with the United States in both the European and Asiatic fields of trade. Japan is at war with the purpose of controlling China's vast markets.

"These first three facts prepare the way for the final statement, which is that in Latin America, a near-by continent which has a strategic advantage of location and proximity, the United States stands an equal chance with every other country.

"The United States, the State of Florida and the city of Miami must face the great needs of the hour and do everything in their combined power, not only to strengthen our present Pan-American political, cultural and recreational relations, but inaugurate new and unprecedented efforts and programs to develop good will and understanding.

"It is a matter of utmost concern to Miami and Florida that there be developed here a great deep water harbor suitable to Pan-American and world shipping, also a mid-American center of cultural, educational and good will activities increasing the scope, purpose and usefulness of Miami in her international relations."

Drive Is Started On Hoarded Money

(Continued from Page 1)

partment announced on March 15 it would borrow an additional $900,000,000 through short-term certificates running from 7½ months and carrying interest respectively at 3⅛ and 3¾ per cent.

The text of Mr. Hoover's address follows:

President Points Way

President Hoover spoke as follows:

It has been the spirit of its people that has made America great. Other regions and other people have enjoyed as great national resources as those that we possess, but it was the spirit of America that made this the richest and most powerful nation on earth. For more than two years our people have paid the penalty of overspeculation, but far greater than that, they have suffered from economic forces from abroad that fundamentally are the reflexes of the great war, a situation for which our people had no blame. They have stood their ground with grim courage and resolution.

But this is no occasion to discuss the origins or the character of the economic forces that have developed over the last two years. Fighting a great depression is a war with destructive forces in 100 battles on 100 fronts. We must needs fight as in a great war; we must meet these destructive forces by mobilizing our resources and our people against them.

A thoroughly nonpartisan patriotic program of reconstruction is in progress. The Government has exerted itself to the utmost to give a sound, stable basis to the Treasury, to banking, to industry and to agriculture. The Government alone cannot produce prosperity, but it can liberate the inherent resources and strength of the American people. The people themselves must apply those resources and exert that strength.

Time for Fresh Rally

The time has now arrived for a new offensive rally in the spirit that has made America great. The battle front today is against the hoarding of currency, which began about 10 months ago, and with its growing intensity became a national danger during the last four months.

It has sprung from fears and apprehensions largely the reflex of foreign and domestic causes which now no longer maintain. But it had grown to enormous dimensions and had contributed greatly to restrict the credit facilities of our country, and thus directly to increase unemployment and depreciate prices to our farmers.

I believe that the individual American has not realized the harm he has done when he hoards even a single dollar away from circulation. He has not realized that his dollar compels the bank to withdraw many times that amount of credit from the use of borrowers. These borrowers are the local merchants, the local manufacturers, the local farmers; and their borrowings are the money they use to buy goods, to pay wages and the cost of keeping their business going.

One hoarded dollar deprives some wage-earner of at least some part of his pay. Multiply this simple example by nearly $1,500,000,000 of idle money now hidden in the country and you may get somewhere near a true picture of the enemy of our national security that we vaguely call "hoarding." It strangles our daily life, increases unemployment, and sorely afflicts our farmers.

Facts Plain to See

No one will deny that if the vast sums of money hoarded in the country today could be brought into active circulation there would be a great lift to the whole of our economic progress.

The Citizens Reconstruction Organization, which has been formed at my request, under the leadership of Colonel Knox, is seeking the support of every voluntary organization and every individual in the country to bring out of hoarding these great sums of money which have been withdrawn from the active channels of trade during this past 10 months. They have summoned the leadership of thousands of public-spirited men and women.

Already we have evidences of the progress of these efforts and that the hoarding of money has stopped. The tide has turned and some of these idle dollars are finding their way back into the channels of trade. But we must continue until we have won all along the line. This movement affords an opportunity for all our people to participate, to do so within the traditions of our country which are traditions of individual effort, of courage, of energy, idealism and public spirit.

Colonel Knox is this evening sounding a call to the mighty power of the American people, a call to service for the common good of our country, a call to protect the individual home by means of assuring the safety of the nation as a whole.

Glad to Add His Voice

I gladly add my voice to this call to voluntary duty. I do it with more confidence because I have witnessed the most heartening exhibition of its patriotic power here in the national capital. I am proud to bear witness to the capacity of the peoples' representatives in the presence of emergency, to their cooperation, to their loyalty, to their single-minded and effective action in this joint effort to restore economic stability and prosperity.

To join in this effort and to respond to this appeal becomes a measure of your faith in our country; it will be the touchstone of your loyalty and of your sense of individual responsibility for the welfare of the whole community; it is your opportunity to prove again that the private citizen of the United States in the exercise of his own independent judgment and his own free will, coerced by no authority save his conscience and moved only by his own patriotic pride, can be counted on to meet every emergency in the nation's economy, and to rout every foe of the nation's security.

True, but Obnoxious Word

The word "depression" is an accurate but an obnoxious one. It is intensified by fear and apprehension, and by the loss of faith and courage. The true basis of wealth and the creator of prosperity are the industry and resourcefulness of the people when inspired by vision and sustained by faith.

The summons tonight is a call to the faith of a people. Not to faith in some rosy panacea or pretentious theory, but to their intelligent faith in themselves, and in their individual resourcefulness and enterprise, and to the sense of responsibility of every man to his neighbor.

The safest risk in the world is a share in the future of thee American people. The American people have at this moment one of the greatest opportunities in their history to show an assured confidence and an active faith in their own destiny which is the destiny of the United States—and by that faith we shall win this battle.

Chicago Taking Active Part Against Hoarding

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7—Between 900 and 1000 local organizations, backed up by extensive newspaper, radio, and direct mail publicity, are "off" to search for hidden dollars, following formal inauguration of the national anti-hoarding campaign by President Hoover and other Government officials last night.

In Chicago alone 5,000,000 "little pink slips" are going into the mails along with bills and other advertising calling attention to the objectives of the campaign. Many thousands of workers are handling the local drive, prepared to talk people into putting idle money to work in any way they choose, or to take orders for the 2 per cent government securities on sale during the campaign.

Banks affiliated with the Chicago Clearing House Association have volunteered to accept the securities for safe keeping free of charge for people who have no safe keeping facilities of their own.

DANISH AUTHORS PUSH SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Danish authors seem bent upon pushing the sales of their books one way or another. A well-known author, M. Otto Lütken, has now put into practice a plan he has several times hinted at; he is offering his latest book from a push-cart in the square in front of the town hall, one of the busiest places in Copenhagen.

Miami 'Points With Pride'

SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE, OLD FORT DALLAS AT RIGHT

MIAMI HAS ONLY SINGLE RELIC OF ITS EARLY DAYS

Modern City 10 Years Old —Seminole War Fort Is Only Monument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Travelers to various parts of the world find many things common to all communities. For instance, every city seems to regard its historic landmarks and monuments as features of first interest to be pointed out to the visitor, and citizens seldom fail in what they seem to consider a solemn duty.

Imagine a city which attracts thousands of visitors from all parts of the world, having no historic landmarks to point out. Such a condition exists in Miami because this city has no historic past. It just grew, and grew so fast everybody remembers all about it. Miami looks only one way—straight ahead.

Incorporated only 35 years ago, the city grew up around the Royal Palm Hotel which Henry Flagler built at the terminus of his Florida East Coast Railroad in 1896, and remained a quiet resort town, basking in sleepy tropical luxuriance, until 1924 and 1925 when nearly everybody in the United States suddenly discovered its wonderful climate and strategic location. Then, in a few months the old town fairly disappeared to make way for a modern city of skyscrapers and a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants the year around. The few old buildings that escaped the boom days were cleared away by the hurricanes of 1926, so the city one actually sees today is less than 10 years old.

If any building had a right to become an historic shrine it was the beautiful Royal Palm Hotel, the reason for the city's beginning. But even that has been demolished, too old-fashioned for a modern city. The one building around which any historic atmosphere clings, is old Fort Dallas which was built during the Seminole War as headquarters for the United States troops. The long, low stone building stood on the north bank of the Miami River near its mouth, and in earlier days attracted considerable attention from sight-seers.

With the growth of the city this prominent site became too valuable to be saved for a landmark and the old fort was in danger of destruction. The Daughters of the American Revolution came to its rescue and although not able to preserve the original site were instrumental in saving the building which was taken down stone by stone and rebuilt in City Park, some miles away. Here it stands opposite the Oriental-looking Scottish Rite Temple and few people know or care that this little old pile is Miami's one historic relic.

TRADE FAIR AFLOAT HELPS CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—The steamship New Northland, carrying a floating exhibition of Canadian manufactured products, arrived here on its way to British Guiana after a successful tour of the northern West Indian colonies, with prominent Dominion business men and officials on board.

The cruise has given an opportunity to Canadian business men to study the trade possibilities of the West Indies, with which the Dominion has a trade agreement, and is reported to have led to the placing of substantial orders.

This "floating shop window," as the New Northland was called, is expected to yield important results.

Assessments Cut In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Assessments on all major business and industrial enterprises in South Carolina were reduced by the State Tax Commissioner for 1931 in making out its tax schedule, the annual report of that body reveals.

The assessed value of all banks in South Carolina for taxation purposes was fixed at $3,943,538 for 1931, compared with $5,004,004 for 1930. Textile mill assessments for 1931 amounted to $69,916,690, compared with $70,915,815 for the previous year.

Railroad assessments in the State totaled $3,835,614 for 1931, compared with $3,953,341 for 1930. Cottonseed mills were assessed at $1,217,673, a reduction from the 1930 total assessment of $1,284,553. Assessments upon fertilizer plants in the State were fixed at $1,965,398, while that of 1930 rated $2,119,523.

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14 yards for 21/-. Carriage paid.

LINGERIE PEARL SUEDE

Fine Crepe de Chine Finish

In Ivory, Champagne, Sky, Pink, Lemon, Nil, Apricot, Helio, Peach, Rose, Mid-Saxe, Golden Brown, Mid and Dark Grey, Red, Lido, Almond, Mastic and Black. 36 inches wide. PER YARD 2/-

10 yards for 20/-. Post free.

PLAIN CREPE AFRIC

Looks Like Silk; Wears Like Cotton

Colours and silky appearance guaranteed fast. For Lingerie, dance and summer frocks, night attire, etc. In Champagne, Peach, Pink, Sky, Nil, Tussore, Almond, Rose, Grey, Cinnamon, Mid Brown, Navy, Black, Ivory. 36 inches wide. PRICE, PER YARD 2/3

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PRINTED PEARL SUEDE

A New Production for Lingerie

This greatly improved Ashtead Rayon is perfection in itself, beautifully soft draping, fabric that will withstand the maximum of wear and wash. In three new Rosebud effects. Ground shades of Lemon, Pink, Sky, Ivory, Nil and Peach. 36 inches wide. PRICE, PER YARD 2/-

PRINTED CREPE de CHINE

100% Ashtead Rayon

Firm in texture, rich silk appearance, delightfully fanciful in effect. Beautifully coloured effects to harmonize on grounds of Black, Navy, Wine, Green, Brown and Saxe. 36 inches wide. PRICE, PER YARD 4/11

PRINTED PEARL SUEDE

A New Production for Frocks

The new designs, delightfully coloured, can be had on ground shades of Saxe, Brown, Green, Navy, Black, Wine. 36 inches wide. PRICE, PER YARD 2/-

PRINTED CREPE AFRIC

The Latest Ashtead Production

In four new and exclusive printed designs. Printed Crepe Afric is fine in texture and practically uncrushable. The new designs are printed on grounds of Navy, Wine, Brown, Red, Saxe, Black. 36 inches wide. PRICE PER YARD 2/11½

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'BUY OR BANK' DRIVE STARTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Leaders From All Over the State Plead for Release of Dilatory Dollars

Marking the official opening of the "Buy or Bank—Don't Hoard" movement in Massachusetts, which is a part of the nation-wide campaign to coax hidden dollars into circulation, representatives of practically every chamber of commerce in Massachusetts, and chairmen of local community anti-hoarding committees gathered at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this noon. Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston chamber, and chairman of the state division of the Citizens' Reconstruction Organization, presided.

"Hoarding," said Mr. Snyder, "increased by $315,000,000 in the six weeks following the first of January. Since President Hoover announced the nation-wide campaign on Feb. 5, $112,000,000 has been returned to circulation. The tide has turned, but our task will not be finished until hoarding has ceased."

Five hundred bulletin boards are to be used in order that the public may be educated, and the message to be carried is "Buy or Bank—Don't Hoard. Your Government offers you the new Baby Bonds backed by the credit of the U. S. A. One hundred per cent guaranteed. On sale at your local banks." Addresses and articles of interest are to be translated into foreign languages for what uses they may best be put. Radio stations have extended liberal use of their facilities to carry the messages to the public.

Dr. Payson Smith, State commissioner of education, is in close conference with the group of superintendents and educators, engaged in evolving a plan by which the schools of the State may coöperate. At least half of the 800,000 pupils and perhaps more, can contribute to the campaign, it was pointed out.

Mr. Roy Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, outlined the tremendous expansion and contraction of credit in the United States since 1914, when the Federal Reserve Bank began to function.

Total deposits in all banks in the country on Jan. 1 of this year totaled $46,000,000,000, which is $10,000,000,000 less than the total in October, 1929, Mr. Young asserted. Indications point to a further decrease of $3,000,000,000 since Jan. 1 of this year, he said.

Such sums cannot be withdrawn from bank deposits without seriously affecting industry as well as the entire credit structure of the nation, he declared.

Gov. Joseph Ely of Massachusetts opened the campaign in Massachusetts at the luncheon. He stressed the soundness of savings banks in Massachusetts and said that the Commonwealth was 100 per cent behind the movement to bring out the hoarded money.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Banquet for younger business girls, 6.

Boston Pianoforte Teachers Association: Meeting, Mr. Percy Scholes, English author and lecturer on music, speaker, 218 Pierce Building, Copley Square, 8.

Boston University Women Graduates Club: Entertainment program, special readings, vocal and instrumental numbers; professors from several departments to be present; gymnasium, Sargent School of Physical Education, Cambridge, 8.

Boston Public Library: Eighth in lecture series, auspices Washington Bicentennial Commission, "Washington and France," by Prof. Andre Morizé, Harvard University; lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Closing night, exhibition and sale of Navajo Indian handicraft, auspices Massachusetts Branch, Eastern Association of Indian Affairs, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, until 10.

Malden Women's Republican Club: Meeting, address, "A Challenge to Women," by Justice Sadie L. Schulman; clubhouse, evening.

Music

688 Boylston Street—Boston University Orchestra, 8:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Too True to Be Good," 8:15.
Hollis Street—"Hedda Gabler," 8:15.
Copley—"Your Uncle Dudley," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Open day, exhibition of Navajo Indians at work; Mr. Berton I. Staples, only white member of Navajo tribe, lecturer; Loring Greenough House, 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

Second in lecture series on "Current Events," by Mrs. Jackons Fleming, auspices National Civic Federation, home of Mrs. Albert F. Bemis, 40 Old Orchard Road, Chestnut Hill, 11.

Concert, Music Lovers Club of Boston, foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

Jewish Children's Aid Society: Meeting, Salon, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Saints and Symbols, Mhs. Sayward, 11.

Judge Baker Foundation: First in series of afternoon receptions to guests, 38½ Beacon Street, 4 to 5:30.

Reading of comedy in French, "Le Monde ou l'On s'Ennuie," by Mme. Jeanne Roulet-Pavey, home of Mrs. L. Cartaret, 238 Beacon Street, 11.

English Speaking Union: Afternoon reception, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. (retired), guest of honor; address on "The British Apprentice Club," by Mr. Hamilton Osgood 23; league rooms, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "South America," 11 and 2:30, and "Winter Birds," 1:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Contemporary Japanese Paintings; Washingtoniana; Modern French Paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier Lithographs; Engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts Landscape Architects.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Sixteenth Century Book Illustration. Degas and other French Draftsmen of the Nineteenth Century. Examples of Stained Glass and Designs by Wright Goodhue. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Prints and Drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library—Browning exhibition; Treasure Room, Washington and Webster exhibits.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Howard E. Smith.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Sixth Annual Exhibition.

The Copley Gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Portraits by Boston Artists.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Loren F. Wilford. Etchings by Eugene Higgins.

Market for Exchange, 88 Broad Street—Exhibition of rare prints and old maps.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Etchings by Livia Kadar and Washington portraits.

The Child Walker Gallery Association, 234 Beacon Street—"The Technology Review."

Foster Bros., 4 Park Square—American miniatures.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of prints to March 12.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors and Sgraffito Prints by Eliot O'Hara and Sketches by Diego Rivera.

Milton Public Library—Water colors by Annette Tisch. Through March.

The Currier Gallery of Art—Water colors, oils, illuminations, enamel.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boylston Street—Pictures by Leon Carrol.

Scherree Studio, 668 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

The Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street—Prints by Gauguin, Picasso, Matisse, Laurencin; through March 12.

Children's Art Centre, 30 Rutland Street—Water colors and oils by Charles H. Woodbury.

The Fitchburg Art Center—American painters, and work by Vernon Smith.

Providence Art Club—Fifty-third annual exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street—Contemporary New England artists.

St. Botolph Club—Loan exhibition of prints belonging to members.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Photographs by Franklin I. Jordan. Through March.

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Morgan Memorial Founder Honored

Tribute to the Rev. Henry Morgan, founder of Morgan Memorial, was paid today in celebrating the birthday anniversary of the founder. It was open house day and workrooms were open to all who wished to inspect the activities of the institution where "not alms, but opportunity," is the guiding policy.

Luncheon was served in Holden Hall to guests, directors and members. Following formal greetings from other organizations at one o'clock, the annual meeting took place. Another tour of inspection was begun at 2 o'clock following which moving pictures of camp activities at the Morgan Memorial farm in South Athol were shown in the Children's Settlement Auditorium. Entertainment by nursery and kindergarten children as well as a program presented by older children were scheduled for the concluding events in Founder's Day observances.

In a summary of 1931 activities, officials of Morgan Memorial, headed by the Rev. Edgar J. Helms, superintendent, point out that 500 persons received free legal advice, while more than 500 obtained outside employment through the institution. Nearly 2000 received jobs at the Morgan Memorial plant which necessitated paying out of $232,000 in wages. Nearly 400 children from the congested foreign quarters of Boston, representing 18 different nationalities were entertained at the South Athol farm. These and other phases of Morgan Memorial activity were carried out through the financial assistance offered through public contributions, which, officials point out, is a controlling factor in the maintenance and administering of jobs and temporary relief for the needy people in the South End.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and much colder tonight, possibly with some light snow; Tuesday fair and cold; fresh to strong northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 18.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder, probably with light snow in west and north portions tonight; Tuesday generally fair; colder in east portion.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow and colder tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy and colder; snow flurries in north portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light snow this afternoon; generally fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Westerly gales, diminishing late tonight or Tuesday, and mostly overcast weather with rain or snow over north portion tonight; Tuesday fair.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic states: Fair Monday and Tuesday, period of snow or rain middle of week, generally fair at end; much colder Monday, rising temperature by Wednesday, colder again latter part of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	22	50	Nantucket	38	46
Bismarck	-14	0	New Orleans	42	52
Boston	40	41	New York	28	44
Buffalo	22	36	Norfolk, Va.	24	68
Calgary	-20	-2	North Platte,	2	4
Charleston	36	56	Philadelphia	44	44
Chicago	2	16	Phoenix,Ariz.	48	74
Cincinnati	8	20	Pittsburgh	12	32
Denver	10	40	Portland, Me.	36	40
Eastport, Me.	36	44	Raleigh	28	44
Honolulu,T.H. 7p.m.March6	68	72	St. Louis	12	22
			St. Paul	-6	8
Helena,Mont.	-6	10	Salt Lake City	44	50
Huron, S. D.	-3	4	San Francisco	54	70
Jacksonville	38	54	Santa Fe,N.M.	30	52
Kansas City	8	18	Seattle	40	46
Key West	74	76	Tampa	42	62
Los Angeles	48	74	Washington	18	42
Memphis	26	40	Wichita,Kan.	8	24
Miami, Fla.	44	76	Williston,N.D.	-20	-2
Montreal	34	38			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 7. B—Maximum March 6.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:45 p. m., Tuesday 12:02 p. m. Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles 6:11 p. m.

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Oddities in Birds Are Described In Audubon Lecture

Some of the strange differences between the birds of the Atlantic seaboard and those of the Rocky Mountain states were brought out in a lecture on "Wild Life of Our Western Parks" by Dr. John B. May, Massachusetts State ornithologist, in the second of the Audubon Society's 1932 series at the Statler Hotel on Saturday.

"The eastern meadow lark and the western meadow lark," he said, "look alike but their songs are widely different. The song of the eastern and western tanagers, however, are very similar but their plumage is quite different, the western being largely yellow while the eastern has just a bit of red to relieve the black."

Dr. May showed both colored slides and motion pictures to illustrate his talk. Perhaps the most interesting of the slides were those of the water ouzel—"a land bird that has forgotten the land. Although the ouzel has the physical characteristics of a thrush its habitat is the swift waters of mountain streams. It swims and dives, although it has not webbed feet." The slides of the almost-extinct trumpeter swan, taken in Yellowstone National Park, also were noteworthy.

Dr. May said that pictures could not do justice to the wonderful rock colors of Bryce and Grand Canyons and the other western parks. "But," he said, "when you travel there, do not forget the flowers and birds. Many of these are as colorful and interesting as the scenery, and most of them are very different from eastern flora and fauna."

Mr. Philip W. Geer entertained with bird imitations. His repertory included many western birds, as well as some eastern ones. He illustrated particularly the difference between the songs of the meadow larks in the two regions.

Theaters

"Hans Brinker"

Boston Civic Theater—Saturday morning and afternoon, the Clare Tree Major's Children's Theater presented "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates," from the story by Mary Mapes Dodge, under auspices of the Boston University Women's Council. The cast:

Goodman Brinker	Will Marsh
Mrs. Brinker	Gretchen Sherman
Hans Brinker	Robert Joslyn
Gretel Brinker	Dorothy Major
Peter Van Hoip	Wendall Whitten
The Doctor	Alan Mathes
Carl	John Hibbard
Fatty	Wilton Graff

A children's play can be a heartwarming experience for a grown-up. The sincerity of the actors in presenting their story up and not down to the young audience, and the children's eager response, afford something quite outside the realm of ordinary theatergoing.

The Clare Tree Major Company, which is scheduled for one more play this season ("The Secret Garden" on April 2, two performances) and may return next season if invited, is to be commended for the sincerity of its performances. If the company does return next year, we hope it will be a little more exact with its printed casts of characters. For instance, it was Dorothy Major who played Gretel Brinker (and attractively too) and not Carolyn Humphries as listed. The young man who played Hans Brinker (a likable young man with a very pleasing diction) appeared on the program as Robert Joslyn, but he has appeared under other stage names with this company. This is most disconcerting to the reviewer who has watched these players throughout the season. It is interesting to observe their work and sometimes their development, but how is one to write accurately about these nice young people when they slip around under so many noms de guerre? Children also are observant.

In skillful story-book settings, one, by blue-tile fireplace and chintz-hung window looking out on a wintry landscape, painting the Brinker kitchen, and another imaginatively suggesting skating on the canal, the story of that very good boy, Hans Brinker, was brought breathlessly before the audience. Miss Gretchen Sherman freighted her voice with emotion, but not too much for thrilled young ears or enchanted young eyes that beheld in her a very pretty mother. We have always admired the artistry of patches in stage costuming and woefully wondered why their beautiful balance of spacing and color harmonies cannot be achieved at home. Hans and Gretel looked dearer in their adorning patches than they did in the finery of the last act.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Anna G. Irvine, Worcester, Mass.
Kenneth C. Irvine, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Florence H. Thurston, Cambridge, Mass.
Violet Biederbeck, Arlington, Mass.
Patricia Field, Cambridge, Mass.
Edith Stewart, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Celia Karp, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Estelle Hofman, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Edith W. Dorr, Belmont, Mass.
George P. Dorr, Belmont, Mass.

SUNDAY

W. L. Cocroft, Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles Schaus, Sandusky, Ohio.
Mrs. Maude Schaus, Sandusky, Ohio.
Robert Schaus, Sandusky, Ohio.
Mrs. E. W. Moon Jr., Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Ellen L. Hustis, New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Ridicule of War Urged by Baldwin

Ridicule of the "ludicrous institution of war" is advocated as the simple way to permanent peace by Mr. Oliver Baldwin, Socialist son of a Conservative father, Mr. Stanley Baldwin. "Make the age limits for the army 45 to 80, and the next war will never come," Mr. Baldwin said at the Ford Hall Forum last night. "People that age would know too much to respond to war hysteria and they would not give up the material comforts of peace time anyway. It is very wrong to send children before they know what it's all about.

"In all nations, during the war, the whole community was organized to kill. Why cannot we organize to save? When the enemy was another nation—a human enemy—we all responded to the call of nationalism and patriotism. Now that the enemies are social and economic problems—intangible things that one cannot shoot at—we ought to organize just as well. Peace-time patriotism is the will to help solve these questions. Indifferent public opinion is unpatriotic."

MOTOR FATALITY RECORD IS HEAVY

In spite of a succession of warnings from the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, carelessness of pedestrians was held responsible for the heavy fatality record of last week. There were 18 fatalities, three more than in the previous week and three more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Although speeders contributed to the motor toll to some extent, most of the 11 pedestrian victims failed to take the necessary precautions when stepping into the street, according to the Registrar's observations. The poor record was compiled with 25,000 less passenger cars and trucks registered in the State than were on the road a year ago at this period.

CANAL ZONE TO AID IDLE

BALBOA, Canal Zone, March 7 (By U. P.)—A year's work for 150 men in the Canal Zone will be provided in the construction of a crane boat to replace the obsolete La Valle, which is 50 years old. The boat will cost about $485,000 and is to be used for light work.

CHILE MERGES DEPARTMENTS

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 7 (By U. P.)—A threatened Cabinet crisis appeared to have been averted when President Montero signed a bill consolidating the Departments of War, Navy and Aviation into a single Ministry of National Defense.

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Road Expenses Cut by Laboratory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 7—One of the most important adjuncts of the New Hampshire Highway Department is its laboratory, according to Mr. Frederic R. Everett, State Highway Commissioner. This laboratory, he believes, is one of the most complete of any state department in the union.

The minimum established for engineering and administration costs for the department, Mr. Everett declared, runs well below 5 per cent of the total department expenditures as shown by comparative tables. The cost of maintenance of the highway laboratory, he said, which was reduced in 1930, is expected to show a substantial reduction in 1931 figures. In spite of rising costs during the last three years, Mr. Everett pointed out, there has been a steady decrease in inspection costs.

As an indication of lowered expenditures, inspection costs in 1929 were $68,530.31. These dropped to $49,484.39 in 1930 and reached the low level of $26,704.92 in 1931. Engineering experts throughout the country, according to Mr. Everett, commend the New Hampshire Highway Department for its efficiency at a minimum of expense.

EARLY LIGHT OPERA WRITERS DISCUSSED

The joint careers of Gilbert and Sullivan in the composition of light operas offers an outstanding example of the value of coöperation, Dr. Archibald T. Davison of Harvard University declared yesterday in a talk at the Old South Forum. "Both had defects," he said, "but both had great moments and the great moments of one were apt to come when the other most needed support. Together they are an institution. Individually neither did good work."

Although "H. M. S. Pinafore" started as a failure in 1878, after Sullivan had practically forced the tunes on the public in his promenade concerts, Dr. Davison explained, it was a great success and ran to some 700 performances. Musical illustrations by Harvard and Radcliffe students aided the discussion. Vocal bits from the operettas, sung to his accompaniment, were interspersed throughout Dr. Davison's talk.

ANTI-JAPANESE TALK IN U. S. IS DENOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7—Continued agitation for a boycott against Japan is exceedingly harmful to the interests of the United States and to the cause of peace, Prof. Edwin Borchard of the Yale law school, and an authority on international law, said in a statement issued here.

"The economic boycott is not a peaceful measure, but is an act of war," he continued. "It would immediately violate our treaty with Japan providing for the right to trade on equal terms with other nations. We would thus put ourselves in the wrong. The boycott would be harmful to the United States, for it would put many people out of work and impair still more a diminishing foreign trade."

CORPORATION LAW EXTENSION STUDY

Eight courses of study will open this week under the auspices of the University Extension Division, State Department of Education. Prominent among these is "Partnership and Corporation Law," a series of eight lectures, which starts tonight at six o'clock in Room 15, State House.

"Mathematics for Accounting" opens Friday at 6 p. m., in Sever Hall, Harvard University. "Business English," advanced, starts Tuesday at 6 p. m., in Gardner Auditorium, State House. A class in "Navigation and Seamanship" is offered, beginning Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., in Sever Hall. Three classes in French also will be opened this week.

Teaching by Still Films Is Planned

Three faculty members of Boston University are working on a plan for visual education which they believe may revolutionize teaching methods in Massachusetts and elsewhere. The Boston University research group includes Prof. Atlee Lane Percy, director of evening and Saturday morning courses for teachers; Prof. Horace G. Thacker, head of the vocational department at the college of business administration, and Mr. Louis J. Fish, special instructor.

Through experiments in Medford schools, the group has developed the Still Film, a simple adaptation of the lantern slide projector in which film is used rather than slides. Experiments have shown, according to the group, that through the Still Film more information is retained by the pupil.

According to Professor Percy, use of the talking picture projector or the silent film machine in the schools was found unsatisfactory because of the prohibitive cost of the apparatus. Final reports on the research will be made in June. It is expected that by the end of June nearly 5000 Medford school children will be taught by the Still Film method.

ALLYN MEMORIAL MUSEUM OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 7—The Lyman Allyn Memorial Museum, which was formally opened last week by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross is the latest addition to New London's cultural assets, and its newest public building Housed in the new museum are the beginnings of an art collection and art library with several loan exhibits from Yale University and other institutions.

The Lyman Allyn Memorial Museum is a memorial to Lyman Allyn, a former New London sea captain and the father of Mrs. Harriet U. Allyn, who established a $1,000,000 foundation for the purchase of the park in which the building now stands, for its construction and for a permanent endowment.

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Yale Shows How Robots Do Tasks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7—Teletypes, traffic control and timing devices and a radio station are among the exhibits in operation at the annual mechanical and electrical engineering exhibition which opened today in the Mason laboratory of mechanical engineering and the Dunham laboratory of electrical engineering at Yale University.

The exhibition is given jointly by the Yale branches of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. It is staged entirely by students in the Sheffield scientific school and it gives a comprehensive survey of the part played by the mechanical and electrical engineer in modern civilization.

Many of the exhibitions are so arranged that the internal operation of the apparatus may be seen. The use and operation of new machinery are explained by students. Various movements in the development of machinery are illustrated by models. The Yale Radio Club, on the top floor of the Dunham laboratory, will operate its station, WIYU, during the exhibition.

Drinking Cancels 1700 Years' Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7—Seventeen hundred years of driving privileges were lost during 1931 by persons who imbibed intoxicating liquors and then sought to operate motor vehicles on Connecticut highways, an analysis of the figures dealing with suspensions of operators' licenses indicates, according to Mr. Robins B. Stoeckel, Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

"Actually 1710 licenses were suspended, the order in each case being for a period of one year," Mr. Stoeckel stated. "Those were approximately one-fifth of the suspensions for all causes during the year."

"There were 3446 operators in the State's largest cities whose licenses were suspended for some one of 35 law violations," the commissioner continued. "The operators of 27 states other than Connecticut, the Dominion of Canada and the District of Columbia to the number of 1837 were disciplined in Connecticut and driving privileges suspended. New York operators included were 973, and there were 463 from Massachusetts, 118 from New Jersey and 116 from Rhode Island."

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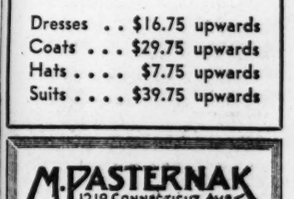

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THE HOME FORUM

Belvedere—Island or Peninsula?

SPRING comes quite early in this part of the world. The New Year has barely announced his arrival when Spring peeps over his shoulder with a merry: "Here I am." Soon the hills are turning green. The slopes on either side of the canyon have taken on a deep emerald which is reflected vividly in the still waters of the lagoon separating us on one side from the mainland.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether we are living on an island or a peninsula. There is a legal point, we are told, which decides what we are entitled to call this lovely spot. Personally, I have such a preference for the term "island" that I refuse to have my enjoyment spoiled by any argument. It pleases me to think of myself as living on a piece of land entirely surrounded by water. There are some who maintain that the causeway running across the mud flats dissipates this contention; but, when you take into consideration the fact that at high tide the sea creeps all over this marsh land, and in rough weather dashes spray above the causeway, I cannot help feeling that I have some justification for considering myself upon an island.

A few short days ago we watched the sea gulls wheeling above a stormy sea and the white foam dashing against the rocky point beneath our house. Now pelicans and cormorants keep the gulls company upon these rocks, lazily sunning themselves. All the sea birds appear to enjoy this point, for the rocks are seldom deserted. Some seem to be permanent residents, like ourselves, but the pelicans have a way of coming and going in the most erratic manner, not at all in accord with their staid and hoary appearance. There is something pedagogical in the formal attitude a pelican will assume as he perches upon his elevated rocky seat, looking down over his long bill at the smaller fowl around him.

We have other things beside birds to remind us that the sea is close at hand. There is a bell buoy a little way off from the island which I like to hear. It has a musical note and comes pleasingly across to us when the wind is in the right direction. But, when fog pours in through the Golden Gate, strange noises fall upon our ears. The big bell at the end of the pier clashes and clangs, making such a clamor that the music of the smaller bell is scarcely heard. Each of our neighboring islands has its distinctive siren—wailing, whining, shrieking through the darkness, every one in a different way; while the long-drawn moan from the Ferry Building across the bay adds yet another eerie note to this strange concert. Sometimes I imagine that I am in the midst of a fantastic jungle where wild creatures call and answer each other in the night. This is so fascinating that it has a most soothing effect and I soon fall asleep.

* * *

With the advent of spring the skies clear and we know the serene joy of lovely starlit nights. The fragrance of many gardens drifts upon the air that blows in at our casement windows, for we are all gardeners here. Everyone grows flowers. Each morning now presents us with some new and beautiful thing—the sudden bursting into bud of a Japanese quince—the golden glory of an acacia tree. Today there were tiny white violets along the edge of the path that leads to the gate. I was reminded of an occasion upon another island, thousands of miles away, when I had found white violets quite early in the year. We had taken a road across the South Downs to Ovingdean. The wind, coming in from the English Channel, had treated us so rudely that we were fain to look for a more sheltered path on our way home; and so it was that we discovered, beneath the brow of a hill, a little unsuspected copse. After all the buffeting we had received, we were glad to rest ourselves. The trees were still bare, but in the rich brown soil of last year's leaves, hiding beneath patches of fresh green foliage, we discerned the delicate faces of white woodland violets. I remembered how thrilled we were to find them.

* * *

This morning I experienced the same joy when I came across these tiny woodsy things growing almost at my door. Their sweet fragrance came to me even before I had caught sight of their loveliness, and it followed me like a little lingering farewell as I went through the gate. A passage came to my mind that Sir Francis Bacon once wrote about a garden: "And because the breath of flowers is far sweeter in the air (where it comes and goes like the warbling of music) than in the hand, therefore nothing is more fit for delight than to know what be the flowers and plants that do best perfume the air."

It seems to me that flowers bring to us not only their loveliness and fragrance, but are often a reminder of precious moments we might otherwise forget. A friend comes with an armful of lilac branches, and once again I am a little child sitting beneath a lilac tree in an English garden, watching my grandfather stooping above his beloved pansy bed. I can hear his gentle voice calling to me as he lifts first one little flower, then another, that I may examine it more closely and see how like it is to a tiny face. The clean, sweet scent of lavender brings a picture of my mother, standing beside the linen press, slipping ribbon-tied sprigs of lavender between snowy piles of linen. The penetrating odor of chrysanthemums permeates the air as I pass a flower stand and in a moment my thoughts are away. This time it is London in the misty gray of a November twilight. A door flung open wide—a little welcoming cry; the sudden glimpse of a cozy, firelit room and the soft glow reflected in an old copper bowl filled with lovely golden-bronze blooms. Here is warmth and peace—the sweet atmosphere of home which knows nothing of the drizzling gloom without. And so it is—the heavy perfume of syringa, a bank of roses pale in the moonlight, blue delphiniums growing against an old stone wall—each awakening a train of thought, some sweet recollection upon which to meditate awhile.

Spring does not send the flowers alone to bear her message to us. No sooner now has the dawn crept across the sky, leaving a golden line of light in its wake, than the song of birds gives us the same glad tidings. The air is filled with music. One hastens to be up in time to catch the first glimpse of the sun rising behind Angel Island, and to watch the sea gradually turning from soft amethyst to every lovely opalescent color. In the cove below our windows small boats lie quietly at anchor, and we know the days will soon be here when white sails will spread like wings and we shall watch them sailing out of this sheltered haven into the bay beyond. G. C.

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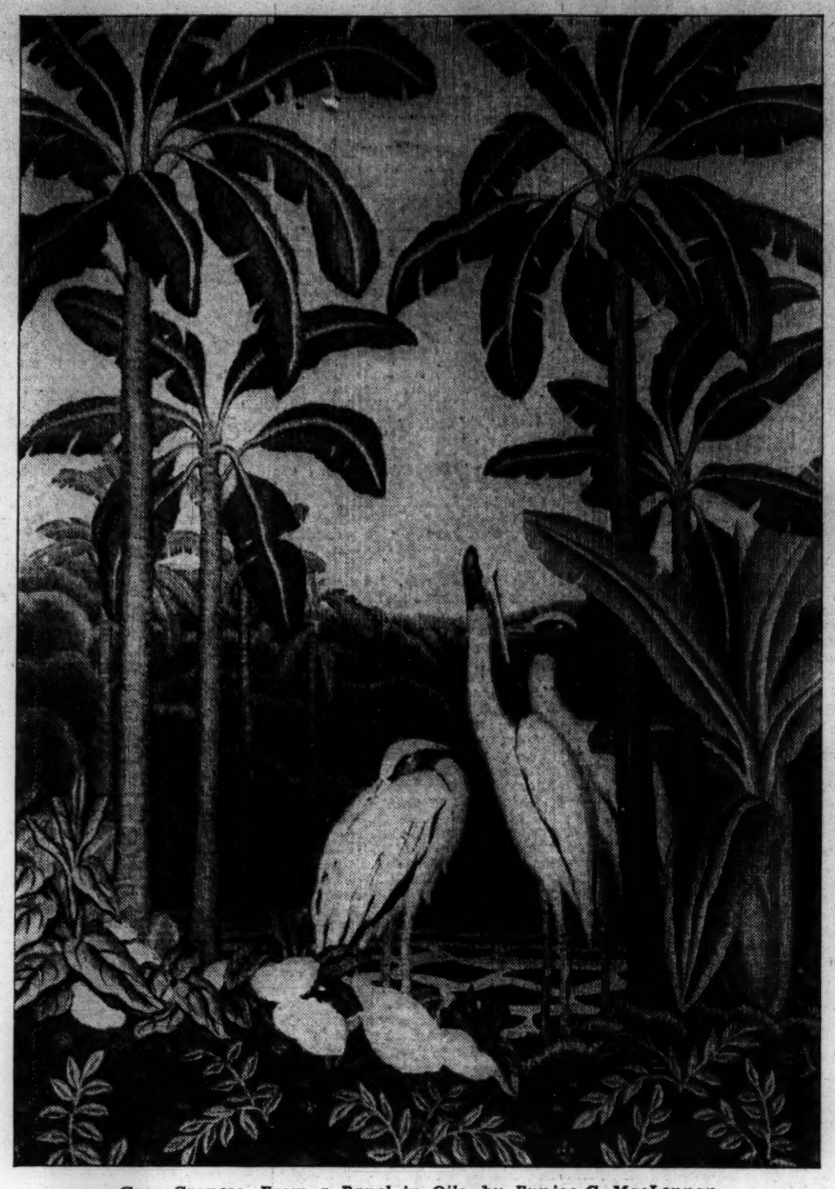

Grey Cranes: From a Panel in Oils, by Eunice C. MacLennan

EUNICE MACLENNAN, Californian painter of animal and bird life, may be said to spend her days in the gardens of Santa Barbara and Montecito. Filled as these are with flowering trees and shrubs from the warmer regions of every continent, they furnish the setting for the humbler winged friends, whose life she so interestingly depicts. Besides encouraging the all-year residents and annual migrants, some garden owners have adopted gay plumaged and larger birds from the tropics, such as the "Grey Cranes." Here these are shown grouped against a background of bluish violet foliage, the greens and browns of palms silhouetted against a pale sky, in the foreground the suggestion of the pool in which the long-legged birds are standing.

This picture, in the company of others by the same artist, has been recently in the exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, New York City.

Connecticut

Mint grows at the doorstep,
Grapes along the wall,
And where the meadow meets the road
The little apples fall.

Someone at the crossroads
Dropped an apple seed—
And someone set moss roses there
Among the burdock weed.

Shy and secret country—
So many feet have passed,
But still it steals the roses back
Into the wood at last.

ELIZABETH WILDER.

An Ancient Printing House

It was in 1555 that Christopher Plantin turned to printing and only in 1876 did Edward John Hyacinthe Moretus sell to the city of Antwerp the old plant which had been almost continuously used since the days when Christopher Plantin first set up his presses and called the establishment The Golden Compasses. It is now a museum of printing, unique in all the world, interesting in many ways, but not least because it is an open record of the doings of a great family.

The arcaded courtyard, with ivy that has been clambering over the walls for three hundred years, gives us a dim sense of the scenes that must have been enacted here. In imagination we can see the charming cobbled space peopled with typesetters and engravers and tired proofreaders. We see John Moretus strolling here with his learned friend, Justus Lipsius. We see Balthasar Moretus I, dickering with Peter Paul Rubens over the price of family portraits. We see Balthaser III leaning against the quaint newel-post under the arcade. He is rather pleased with himself, for the King of Spain, Charles II, has just made him a nobleman and at the same time granted him the right to continue his occupation with derogation of nobility. Busts of Christopher Plantin and the more important Moretuses (or should it be Moreti?) are placed here and there in niches of the ivied brick walls. Plantin himself is on the left as one enters. . . .

The portraits will demand all the time one has unless one moves firmly along to the other rooms to see the actual books published by the house of Plantin-Moretus. The first book Christopher Plantin brought out was an Italian work dealing with the proper education of a young girl of noble birth (una fanciulla nata nobilmente). A copy made by Christopher's own hand on blue paper with gold framing is on exhibit. This inconsequential opus was good enough for a start, but as Plantin's business grew he longed for some grand monster work on which he could lavish his utmost skill. The chance came when Philip II commissioned him to prepare a royal Bible in Hebrew, Chaldaic and Greek, each part with its accompanying Latin text.—SYDNEY A. CLARK, in "Many-Colored Belgium."

A Night-Piece by Millet

Wind and sea and cloud and cloud-forsaking
Mirth of moonlight where the storm leaves free
Heaven awhile, for all the wrath of waking
Wind and sea.

Bright with glad mad rapture, fierce with glee,
Laughs the moon, born on past cloud's o'ertaking
Fast, it seems, as wind or sail can flee.

One blown sail beneath her, hardly making
Forth, wild-winged for harborage yet to be
Strives and leaps and pants beneath the breaking
Wind and sea.

—ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, "Poems."

ΕΚΛΟΓΑΙ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Περιοδικῶς, εἰς ὅλας τὰς δημοκρατικῶς κυβερνωμένας χώρας ὁ καιρὸς ἐπανέρχεται πρὸς ἐκλογὴν ἀντιπροσώπων διὰ τὴν κυβέρνησιν τῆς χώρας. Εἶναι συνήθως καιρὸς ἀνακινήσεως καὶ ἐξεγέρσεως, ὅταν ζητήματα, σπουδαῖα εἰς τὴν πολιτικὴν ζωὴν τῆς κοινότητος, εἶναι πρὸ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς εἰς τὴν ὁδόν, καὶ πρὸ τῆς γυναικὸς εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, ζητήματα τὰ ὁποῖα πιθανὸν νὰ μὴ ἔρχωνται εἰς ὄψιν των πολὺ συχνὰ ἄλλοτε. Ἀντιμετωπιζόμενος ἀπὸ τὰ ζητήματα ταῦτα, πολιορκούμενος ὑπὸ ἐπιχειρημάτων ἐξ ὅλων τῶν μερῶν, πάντων φαινομενικῶς ἐντίμων καὶ ἐνίοτε φαινομενικῶς πειστικῶν, ὁ πολίτης ὅστις θεωρεῖ τὴν ψῆφον του ὄχι ὡς προνόμιον ἁπλῶς, ἀλλ' ὡς καθῆκον, ἴσως νὰ συγχυσθῇ καὶ μάλιστα νὰ κράξῃ, "Πλήγη ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρων τῶν οἴκων σου!"

Ἀμηχανία φαίνεται ἐπίσης νὰ προσβάλλῃ τοὺς ἐπιθυμοῦντας νὰ ἀντιπροσωπεύσουν τὸν λαόν. Ἐξαιρουμένων τῶν μᾶλλον προσκεκολημένων ὀπαδῶν τῶν κομμάτων, ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ὁποῖοι προσκαλοῦν τὴν ψῆφον τῶν συμπολιτῶν αὐτῶν πρέπει νὰ αἰσθάνωνται ἐρωτήσεις ὅπως τὰς τοιαύτας νὰ ἐγείρωνται εἰς τὴν συνείδησίν των: Πῶς νὰ εἶμαι τίμιος εἰς τὴν ἐκλογὴν ταύτην; Πῶς νὰ παρουσιάσω τὴν ἄποψιν τὴν ὁποίαν πιστεύω ὅτι εἶναι ἡ πλησιεστέρα πρὸς τὸ δίκαιον ἄνευ ὑπερβολῆς, ἢ πικρότητος; Πῶς νὰ θέσω τὴν προσωπικότητα ἔξω τῶν ἀγορεύσεών μου; Οὕτω ἐκλογεῖς τε καὶ ὑποψήφιοι ἔχουν τὰς εἰδικάς αὐτῶν δυσκολίας καὶ προβλήματα ἐν καιρῷ ἐκλογῶν· καὶ οἱ Χριστιανοὶ Ἐπιστήμονες εἶναι ἀληθῶς εὐγνώμονες ὅτι ἐν τῇ Βίβλῳ καὶ ἐν τῷ ἐγχειριδίῳ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, δύνανται νὰ εὕρουν βοήθειαν εἰς ὅλας των τὰς δυσκολίας, καὶ λύσεις δι' ὅλα τὰ προβλήματα αὐτῶν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Νοῦς, θεῖος Νοῦς, ὁ τὰ πάντα γνωρίζων, "ἐν τῷ ὁποίῳ εἶναι κεκρυμμένοι πάντες οἱ θησαυροὶ τῆς σοφίας καὶ τῆς γνώσεως," καὶ ὅστις εἶναι παντα-χοῦ παρὼν καὶ πάντοτε ἐπωφελής. Ἡ διδασκαλία αὕτη φέρει μεγάλην αἴσθησιν ἠρεμίας καὶ βεβαιότητος. Ἀδιάφορον τί τὸ πρόβλημα πιθανὸν νὰ εἶναι, ἂν εἶναι ἀφοπλισμός, ποτοαπαγόρευσις, ἀνεργία, καλλιτέρα σκέπη τοῦ λαοῦ, ἐξόντωσις τῆς πτωχείας ἢ καθαρῶς ἠθικὰ ζητήματα, ὁ θεῖος Νοῦς δύναται νὰ προμηθεύσῃ τὴν λύσιν. Εἰς τὸν Νοῦν τοῦτον δὲν ὑπάρχει φόβος, οὔτε ἀδιαφορία διὰ τὴν εὐημερίαν τῶν τέκνων Αὐτοῦ, οὔτε ἀνεκτικότης πρὸς ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ἀπατᾷ ἢ "προξενεῖ ψεῦδος." Αἱ ἰδέαι τοῦ Νοὸς τούτου εἶναι θαρραλέαι, σοφαὶ καὶ ἀγναί. Πλέον, ὁ Νοῦς οὗτος, ὅστις εἶναι Θεός, εἶναι ἐπίσης ὁ Πατὴρ-Μήτηρ, ὅστις δὲν ἀφήνει τὰ τέκνα ἐν σκότει καὶ ἀμφιβολίᾳ, ἀλλὰ χύνει φῶς εἰς τὴν ἀντίληψίν των. Πᾶν ὅπερ ἔχουν νὰ πράξουν εἶναι νὰ ἀκροῶνται διὰ τὴν φωνήν Του καὶ νὰ εἶναι ἕτοιμα νὰ ἀφήσουν ὅλα—ὅλας τὰς προσκατειλημμένας προλήψεις καὶ γνώμας αὐτῶν, πάσας τὰς φιλοδοξίας αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐνίοτε αὐτὰς ἔτι τὰς λεγομένας ἀνθρωπίνας ἀφοσιώσεις—διὰ τὸν Χριστόν, τὴν Ἀλήθειαν. Ἕκαστον πολιτικὸν ζήτημα ἀπαντᾶται θεμελιωδῶς, ὑπὸ τῶν ἑξῆς λόγων τοῦ προφήτου Μιχαΐου: "Καὶ τί ζητεῖ ὁ Κύριος παρὰ σοῦ, εἰμὴ νὰ πράττῃς τὸ δίκαιον, καὶ νὰ ἀγαπᾷς ἔλεος, καὶ νὰ περιπατῇς ταπεινῶς μετὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ σου;" Ἐμφαίνουν τὴν δοκιμὴν τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ πολίτης δύναται νὰ ἐφαρμόσῃ ἐφ' ὅλων τῶν προτάσεων διὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην βελτίωσιν. Εἶναι δίκαιοι, καὶ εἶναι οἰκτίρμονες; Ἐὰν εἶναι τοιαῦται, εἶναι ἄξιαι τῆς ὑποστηρίξεώς του.

Χρήσιμα μαθήματα διὰ τὴν ἐκλογὴν ἑνὸς ἀντιπροσώπου δύναται νὰ μάθῃ τις ἀπὸ τὴν ἱστορίαν τῆς χρίσεως τοῦ Δαβὶδ βασιλέως ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰσραήλ, καθὼς ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὸ δέκατον ἕκτον κεφάλαιον τοῦ Σαμουὴλ Α' "Ἔτι καὶ ὁ προφήτης Σαμουὴλ ἔκλινε νὰ ἀπατηθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς ἐλκυστικότητος τοῦ πρωτοτόκου υἱοῦ τοῦ Ἰεσσαί· ἀλλ' ἠκροάσθη διὰ τὴν φωνὴν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ εὗρεν ὅτι ὁ Ἐλιάβ δὲν εἶχεν ἐκλεγῇ "διότι δὲν βλέπει ὁ Κύριος καθὼς βλέπει ὁ ἄνθρωπος· διότι ὁ ἄνθρωπος βλέπει τὸ φαινόμενον, ὁ δὲ Κύριος βλέπει τὴν καρδίαν." Καὶ ὁ νεώτερος, ὁ μικρὸς ποιμὴν ὅστις δὲν εἶχε κἂν κληθῇ ἀπὸ τὴν καθημερινὴν του ἐργασίαν ἵνα εἶναι παρὼν κατὰ τὴν χρῖσιν, ἐξελέγη νὰ βασιλεύσῃ. Καθὼς ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει γράψῃ εἰς τὰ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα) ἐν σελ. 130, "Τοὺς ταπεινοὺς καὶ ἀγαπῶντας, ὁ Θεὸς χρίζει καὶ διορίζει ἵνα ὁδηγήσουν τὴν γραμμὴν τῆς θριαμβευτικῆς προελάσεως τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος ἐκ τῆς ἀγριάδος, ἐκ τοῦ σκότους εἰς τὸ φῶς."

Ἀκριβῶς εἰπεῖν, δὲν ὑπάρχει ἄλλη ἐκλογὴ ἀπὸ τὴν "κλῆσιν καὶ τὴν ἐκλογήν" τὴν λεχθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Πέτρου, ὅστις λέγει, "Διότι οὕτω θέλει σᾶς δοθῇ πλουσίως ἡ εἴσοδος εἰς τὴν αἰώνιον βασιλείαν τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν καὶ Σωτῆρος Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ"—τὴν βασιλείαν ἐκείνην περὶ τῆς ὁποίας ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ὡμίλησεν ὡς "τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν." Ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, ὁ οὐρανὸς ἐννοεῖται ὡς ἁρμονία. Ὁποῖον ἄγγελμα εἰρήνης καὶ ἐμψυχώσεως πρὸς τὸν ὑποψήφιον ὅστις διέρχεται μέσῳ τῆς ἐντάσεως καὶ ταραχῆς μιᾶς ἐκλογῆς! "Ας κάμῃ τὴν ἐκλογὴν του ἐντὸς τῆς βασιλείας τῆς ἁρμονίας ἀσφαλῆ, καὶ οὐδεμία ἀνθρώπινος πεῖρα, ἂν εἶναι φαινομένη νίκη ἢ φαινομένη ἧττα, δύναται νὰ ταράξῃ τὴν Θεό-πνευστόν του ἠρεμίαν, ἔτι καὶ ἂν λίθοι ῥιφθῶσιν—οἱ λίθοι τῆς χλεύης, παρανοήσεως, καὶ τοῦ ἀνταγωνισμοῦ.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἐν "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Τῇ Πρώτῃ Ἐκκλησίᾳ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῇ Ἐπιστήμονι, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα,, (σ. 227) λέγει περὶ τοῦ Κυρίου ἡμῶν ὅτι "ὡμίλησεν ὡς ἀντιπρόσωπος τοῦ Θεοῦ—ὡς εἷς ὅστις οὐδέποτε ἠδυνάτησεν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν του προσωπικὴν αἴσθησιν τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἕνεκεν τῆς ἀχρειότητος ἄλλου ἢ ἕνεκεν τῆς ὑπὸ ἄλλου μειώσεως τῆς ἰδίας αὐτοῦ ἀγαθότητος." Ὁ μαθητὴς δὲν εἶναι μεγαλείτερος τοῦ Διδασκάλου αὐτοῦ· ἀλλ' ἐὰν συμμερισθῇ τὴν πεῖραν τῆς λιθοβολήσεως, θὰ δυνηθῇ νὰ συμμερισθῇ ἐπίσης τὴν ἀσυδοσίαν ἐκ τῆς βλάβης· καὶ λέγεται εἰς ἡμᾶς ὅτι ὁ Ἰησοῦς "ἐξέφυγεν ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῶν."

Δὲν ὑπάρχει μέρος τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης πείρας ἀπὸ τὸ ὁποῖον δύναται νὰ ἀποκλεισθῇ ἡ ἐπιροὴ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἂν τὰ ζητήματα πρὸ ἡμῶν ἀφορῶσι τὴν κυβέρνησιν χωρῶν ἢ τοῦ οἴκου, τοῦ γραφείου, τοῦ πεδίου, ἢ οἱασδήποτε ἄλλης σφαίρας ἐργασίας, δυνάμεθα πάντοτε νὰ ψάλλωμεν μετὰ χαρᾶς, "Ἀλληλούϊα, διότι ἐβασίλευσε Κύριος ὁ Θεὸς ὁ Παντοκράτωρ."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Winter Is Gone

Winter is gone, snow but an old wives' tale;
Winds have forgotten it. Poplar and alder
Lean on skies in slow conflagration, golder
Than April sun. The young year grows pale

With an ecstasy of light. Star and hill
Perplex each other, apart and together,
And in the long afternoon, gorse and heather
Are cropped by sheep of sun that stray and spill.

Here the shepherd raises his drowsy note
Darkling among birches slender like girls, and hooded,
White with May: April has faintly brooded
Among them. Swiftly the spinning mote

Ends a mad dance, drowning above the stream.
The shepherd pipes, that his love in the dusk may follow;
And across the evening arching, the swallow
Is his flute note blown within his dream.

—WILLIAM FAULKNER, in *Contempo.*

The Child in Literature

There was a time, just beyond the memory of men now living, when the child was born in literature. At the same period books for children began to be written. There were children, indeed, in literature before Wordsworth created Alice Fell and Lucy Gray, or breathed lines beginning,

"She was a phantom of delight,"

and there were books for the young, before Mr. Day wrote Sandford and Merton; especially is it to be noted that Goldsmith, who was an *avant-courier* of Wordsworth, had a very delightful perception of the child, and amused himself with him in *The Vicar of Wakefield*, while he, or his double, entertained his little friends in real life with the Renowned History of *Goody Two Shoes*. Nevertheless, there has been since the day of Wordsworth such a succession of childish figures in prose and verse, that we are justified in believing childhood to have been discovered at the close of the last century. The child has now become so common that we scarcely consider how absent he is from the earlier literature. Men and women are there, lovers, maidens and youth, but these are all with us still. The child has been added to the *dramatis personæ* of modern literature.

There is a correlation between childhood in literature, and literature for children, but it will be best understood when one has considered the meanings of the appearance and disappearance of the child in different epochs of literature and art; for while a hasty survey certainly assures one that the nineteenth century regards childhood more intensely than any previous age, it is impossible that so elemental a figure as the child should have been wholly lost to sight. A comparison of literatures with reference to this figure may disclose some of the fundamental differences which exist between this century and those which have preceded it; it may also disclose a still deeper note of unity, struck by the essential spirit in childhood itself.

It is not worth while in such a study to have much recourse to the minor masters; but if a theme so elemental and so universal in its relations is not to be illustrated from the great creative expositors of human nature, it can not have the importance which we claim for it.—From "Childhood in Literature and Art." A study by HORACE ELISHA SCUDDER.

Elections

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERIODICALLY, in all democratically governed countries, the time comes round for the election of representatives for the government of the country. It is usually a time of stir and excitement, when issues, important to the civic life of the community, are before the man in the street and the woman in the home, issues which may not very often at other times come into their ken. Faced by these issues, besieged with arguments from all sides, all seemingly honest and sometimes seemingly convincing, the citizen who regards his vote not merely as a privilege but as a duty may feel bewildered and even cry, "A plague on both your houses"!

Perplexity also appears to attack the would-be representatives of the people. With the exception of the most hide-bound party adherents, those who invite the suffrages of their fellow citizens must feel questions such as these arising in their consciousness: How am I to be honest in this election? How am I to present the point of view which I believe to be the one nearest right, without exaggeration or bitterness? How am I to keep personality out of my speeches?

So both electors and candidates have their special difficulties and problems at election time; and Christian Scientists are truly grateful that in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, they can find help in all their difficulties, and solutions for all their problems.

Christian Science teaches that God is Mind, divine Mind, the all-knowing, "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge," and who is omnipresent and ever available. This teaching brings a great sense of calm and certainty. No matter what the problem may be, whether it be disarmament, prohibition, unemployment, the better housing of the people, eradication of poverty, or purely moral questions, divine Mind can provide the solution. In this Mind there is no fear, no indifference to His children's welfare, no tolerance of aught that deceiveth or "maketh a lie." The ideas of this Mind are courageous, wise, and pure. More, this Mind, which is God, is also the Father-Mother, who does not leave the children in darkness and doubt, but pours light into their understanding. All they have to do is to listen for His voice and be ready to leave all—all their preconceived prejudices and opinions, all their ambitions, and sometimes even human so-called loyalties—for Christ, Truth. Every political question is answered, fundamentally, by the words of the prophet Micah: "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" They indicate the test which the citizen can apply to all proposals for human betterment. Are they just, and are they merciful? If so, they are worthy of his support.

Useful lessons for the choice of a representative may be learned from the story of the anointing of David to be king over Israel, as related in the sixteenth chapter of I Samuel. Even the prophet Samuel was inclined to be deceived by the attractiveness of the eldest son of Jesse; but he listened for the voice of God and found that Eliab had not been chosen, "for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart." And the youngest, the shepherd boy, who had not even been summoned from his daily work to be present at the anointing, was chosen to be king. As Mrs. Eddy has written in "Miscellaneous Writings," on page 130, "The meek and loving, God anoints and appoints to lead the line of mankind's triumphal march out of the wilderness, out of darkness into light."

Strictly speaking, there is no election but the "calling and election" spoken of by Peter, who says, "For so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ"—that kingdom of which Christ Jesus spoke as "the kingdom of heaven." In Christian Science, heaven is understood as harmony. What a message of peace and cheer to the candidate who is passing through the stress and turmoil of an election! Let him but make his election into the reign of harmony secure, and no human experience, be it seeming victory or seeming defeat, can disturb his God-inspired equanimity, even if stones be thrown—the stones of mockery, misunderstanding, antagonism.

Mrs. Eddy, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 227), says of our Master that "he spake as God's representative—as one who never weakened in his own personal sense of righteousness because of another's wickedness or because of the minifying of his own goodness by another." The disciple is not greater than his Master; but if he shares the experience of the stoning, he may also share the immunity from harm; and we are told that Jesus "escaped out of their hand."

There is no part of human experience out of which God's influence can be shut. Whether the questions before us concern the government of countries or the home, the office, the field, or any other sphere of labor, we can always joyfully sing, "Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

A Roofscape of Triel

From my great town windows I look out over an immense prospect of low and high roofs, sloped at different angles, cutting the sky line in a marvellous variety of shapes. When I take the train out of town, I gaze from the carriage windows on the most delicious succession of roofs, of all ages and all colours. There is one village which I pass on my way to my own mill that presents the most beautiful cluster of roofs—or so I suppose—in the whole world. Its appeal is unfailing, and ten minutes before we arrive at this exquisite spectacle, my nose is already flattened against the pane of the compartment.

The name of the place is, I believe, Triel, though it has never been my lot to stay there, and the letters are blurred on the signboard of the tiny station as we shoot through. It lies in a hollow below the iron road, so that, from my point of vision, I see only the roofs and the walls foreshortened. But what a sight! The roofs, one would imagine, were tiled many generations ago. They are grey and green and pink. They have taken their hues from the weather, and the patina could never be imitated. It is like the rust with which ancient bronze medals and copper coins, which have lain for hundreds of years in certain soils, are covered. Such richness of roofs is almost incredible: it is as though time has stood still for the inhabitants of Triel, and they have lived in this haunt of antique peace, unruffled by events, since they first put upon their houses these protecting roofs.

They did not work by rule and trigonometry. The walls were simply built by the process of laying stone on stone. When they judged that the house was high enough, they laid the laths at any angle they pleased, and upon the laths fixed their tiles. The result is that the roofs are at every degree between flatness and steepness. There is a peculiar harmony in these intersecting lines. Gustave Doré would have delighted in them: they have a medieval air. It may be that they are architecturally crazy, but they are pictorially perfect.

Moreover, they are not rigidly straight. Many rains and suns have drenched and dried them, so that they have swelled and warped, and now run in ripples. A modern painter, Raoul Dufy, makes his decorative seas of little curves; these roofs undulate like the seas of Raoul Dufy. They are moss-grown in patches, and here and there wild flowers, the seeds of which have been dropped by the birds, stand up in tufts. There is a crumbling church, too, with picturesque roof and grey tower. The whole village is like a dreamthorp.

For some time after this roofscape has vanished, I cannot regard the flat fields and low hills and sparkling river. They are doubtless beautiful, but the beauty of the landscape has not the quality of the beauty of the roofscape. There is something in the deep humanity of the dreamthorp that quietly permeates the imagination and that shuts out all else. The brooding calm of generations hovers over these habitations.—SIDLEY HUDDLESTON, in "Between the River and the Hills, a Normandy Pastoral."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

N. Y. U. VICTOR IN TRACK MEET

Winner Scores 31 Points —Harvard Team Takes Second With 24

INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS TEAM STANDING

	Points
New York University	31
Harvard University	24
University of Pennsylvania	23½
Yale University	13½
Cornell University	12
Princeton University	10
Manhattan College	9
Dartmouth College	7
College of the Holy Cross	7
Fordham University	6
Columbia University	5
Georgetown University	5
Boston College	4
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech	4
Brown University	3
Penn. State College	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—New York University, with its relay teams and Francis T. Nordell '34 as its stars, recaptured the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor track and field championship on Saturday evening, won last year by University of Pennsylvania, in a new setting with greatly increased facilities, at the Field Artillery Armory, Kingsbridge Road.

Harvard University, however, with a new indoor collegiate record to the credit of Norwood P. Hallowell Jr. '32 in the mile run, and a second victory for Capt. Eugene E. Record '32 in the hurdles, with a mighty heave by Murdock J. Finlayson '32 in the weight throw in the afternoon, furnished most of the features of the meet and took second place by the margin of half a point from the 1931 winners, when its team placed fifth in the final mile relay, after Colgate, originally placed fourth, had been disqualified for crowding.

This race, the final performance of the evening, was the most sensational of the entire program. Nine teams had originally entered, making heats necessary, with the quartets of University of Pennsylvania, New York University, and College of the Holy Cross winners in these heats, while Colgate, Georgetown and Harvard finished second to these, respectively. Then in the final, the three winners fought on even terms all the way, their representatives blanketing one another as they sped around the six-lap track, 1⅛ laps apiece, until finally Harry L. Hoffman '33, the anchor man for New York University, forced out William A. Carr '33 of the University of Pennsylvania, with Bernard P. McCafferty '32, Holy Cross, third by a few more feet. This victory was the more remarkable as one of the regular members of the New York University team, Harold L. Lamb '34, had been unable to compete, and a substitute replaced him. Yet the intercollegiate record, made last year by the University of Pennsylvania team, was equaled.

Two other intercollegiate indoor records were broken in the meet, as Theodore H. Lee '32, Yale, vaulted over the bar at 13ft. 8⅝in. raising the so-called ceiling almost half an inch over the point production of Bernard E. Berlinger and Everett L. Colyer, last year, and Joseph P. McCluskey '33 of Fordham, bettered his own record in the two-mile run by one-fifth of a second.

70-Yard Dash—Won by G. W. Weinstein '34, New York University; Richard Bell '34, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second; A. T. Kelly '33, Georgetown, third; R. F. Hardy '34, Cornell, fourth; R. J. Kane '34, Cornell, fifth. Time—7.2s.

70-Yard High Hurdles—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; A. J. MacDonnell '32, Holy Cross, second; C. W. Summerill '32, Princeton, third; G. S. Lockwood '33, Yale, fourth; J. V. Janis '32, Fordham, fifth. Time—8.8s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Norwood P. Hallowell '32, Harvard; Francis T. Nordell '34, New York University, second; William J. McKniff '32, University of Pennsylvania, third; Frank A. Crowley '35, Manhattan, fourth; Carl A. Coan '32, University of Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—4m. 12.4s. (a new collegiete indoor record).

Two-Mile Run—Won by Joseph P. McCluskey '33, Fordham; Daniel E. Dean '32, University of Pennsylvania, second; Albert F. Ranney '32, Cornell, third; John J. Ryan '33, Manhattan, fourth; Frank D. Murphy '33, Harvard, fifth. Time—9m. 17.6s., a new intercollegiate indoor record.

One-Mile Relay—Won by New York University (J. F. Healy '34, S. B. Shleffer '33, M. M. Sandler '32 and H. L. Hoffman '33); University of Pennsylvania, second; Holy Cross, third; Georgetown University, fourth; Harvard University, fifth; Colgate University finished fourth but was disqualified. Time—3m. 17.8s. (equals record).

Medley Race (1⅞ miles) for freshmen (does not count in team standing)—Won by Manhattan College (W. J. Averill, W. J. Hamilton, W. H. Morrissey and T. J. Russell, all 1935); Columbia University, second; Bowdoin College, third; Yale University, fourth; New York University, fifth. Time—7m. 42.4s.

Two-Mile Relay—Won by New York University (Samuel Mothner '33, F. P. Pumphrey '32, J. F. Maloney Jr. '32 and Francis T. Nordell '34); Boston College, second; Manhattan College, third; University of Pennsylvania, fourth; Pennsylvania State College, fifth. Time—7m. 48s.

Running High Jump—Won by William B. O'Connor '32, Columbia, 6ft. 3in.; Stephen T. Woodbury '34, Dartmouth, second, 6ft. 2in.; Calvin H. Milans '33, Dartmouth, third, 6ft. 1in.; Frederick Klemm '33, University of Pennsylvania, and Edward P. Moore '33, Yale, tied for fourth, at 6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by C. W. Summevell '32, Princeton, with 22ft. 9in.; Henry T. Updegrove '32, New York University, second, with 22ft. 3¾in.; Michael Andursky '33, University of Pennsylvania, third, with 22ft. 3in.; Oscar Sutermeister '32, Harvard, fourth, 22ft. O. V. Burns '34, Cornell, fifth.

Pole Vault—Won by Theodore H. Lee '32, Yale, with 13ft. 8⅝in., a new indoor intercollegiate record; Oscar Sutermeister '32, Harvard, second, with 13ft. 6in.; Wirt L. Thompson '34, Yale, third, with 13ft. 3in.; Frank E. Pierce '34, Yale, Clement W. Williamson '33, Yale, and George Munger '33, University of Pennsylvania, tied for fourth, at 13ft.

Shot Put, 16 pound—Won by Otto B. Schoenfeld '32, Cornell, with a throw of 48ft. 6in.; Abraham Rosen '32, New York University, second, 47ft. 8¼in.; Thomas F. Gilbane '33, Brown, third, 47ft. 6¼in.; Harrison Garrett '33, Princeton, fourth, 46ft. 1¾in.; Charles F. Jones '32, New York University, fifth, 46ft. 1½in.

Weight Throw, 35 Pound—Won by Murdock J. Finlayson '32, Harvard, with throw of 50ft. 8¾in.; Grant McDougal '33, University of Pennsylvania, second, with 49ft. 11in.; Mortimer M. Reznick '35, New York University, third, with 49ft. 6in.; Louis A. Lepis '32, Manhattan College, fourth, with 49ft. ½in.; Alfred Kidder '33, Harvard, fifth, 47ft. 8½in.

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. voted at its meeting Saturday to approve the use of the metric system in the future if the Amateur Athletic Union decides to change from the conventional yards and miles.

The association, however, rejected a proposal to use metric measurements this year in its outdoor meet at Berkeley, Calif., which will be one of the tryouts for the American Olympic team.

University of California at Los Angeles was elected to membership in the organization, bringing the total to 43 colleges and universities. Thomas A. Fernley Jr. of Princeton was elected president and Cecil D. Loveless of New York University, treasurer. D. F. Lippincott of Pennsylvania and Ruppert Thomas of Princeton were elected members of the advisory committee.

Bronx Tigers Add Three More Points

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	19	5	8	105	84	43
Bronx	16	7	13	84	81	39
Boston	16	3	16	98	101	35
New Haven	15	5	15	88	67	35
Philadelphia	13	5	17	73	86	31
Springfield	9	5	19	75	104	23

RESULTS MARCH 5

Bronx 4, New Haven 2.
Springfield 3, Philadelphia 1.

RESULT MARCH 6

New Haven 1, Bronx 1, overtime.

NEW YORK, March 7—The Bronx Tigers won the first of their final series with New Haven Eagles on Saturday at the Coliseum, by a score of 4 to 2, in spite of a furious rally by the visitors in the last few minutes of play, which brought them their two goals, after going scoreless for 58 minutes. The summary:

BRONX	NEW HAVEN
Sheppard, Massecar, Chouinard, lw	rw, Patterson, Kuhn, Collings
Pettinger, Grosvenor, Boucher, Whittles, c	c, Hughes, Jackson, Paddon
Asmundson, Jenkins, Picketts, rw	lw, Convey, Wilson, McGoldrick
Bourgeault, ld	rd, Dutkowski, Radley
Regan, Pringle, Boucher, rd	ld, Speyer, Radley
Aikenhead, g	g, Roberts

Score—Bronx Tigers 4, New Haven 2. Goals—Asmundson, Sheppard, Pettinger, Whittles for Bronx; Collings, Patterson for New Haven. Assists—Pettinger 2, Sheppard, Regan, Chouinard for Bronx; Speyer for New Haven. Referees—W. A. Shaver and A. C. Jacobs. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7—Springfield's Indians won their first victory in a month by defeating the Philadelphia Arrows here Saturday night. The score was 3 to 1. Wilfred Starr registered all three Springfield goals. Phil Perkins, formerly of the Minneapolis Club of the Central League, made his début with the Indians. He saw service at center and his play was commendable. The summary:

SPRINGFIELD	PHILADELPHIA
Heximer, Starr, Maracle, lw	rw, Buckles, Kelly
McAdam, Lyon, Perkins, c	c, Andrews, King
Saunders, Jarvis, Heard, rw	lw, Hudson, Touhey, Kinsella
Callighen, Himes, ld	rd, McCaffrey, Redpath
Burry, Himes, rd	ld, Desmarais, Nichols
Stone, g	g, Murray

Score—Springfield 3, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Starr 3 for Springfield; McCaffrey for Philadelphia. Assists—Heximer 2, Himes, Lyon for Springfield; Hudson for Philadelphia. Referees—F. A. Synnott and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7—The New Haven Eagles and the Bronx Tigers continued their playing here last night in a game which ended in a tie, 1 to 1. New Haven carried the lead from the second period and it looked like a sure win until Sheppard took a pass from Asmundson and hit it past Roberts for the tying goal. New Haven scored on McGoldrick's goal following a pass from Dutkowski. Both goalies made remarkable stops, with Roberts leading on spectacular plays. The summary:

NEW HAVEN	BRONX
Convey, McGoldrick, Wilson, lw	rw, Asmundson, Chouinard, Jenkins
Paddon, Hughes, Jackson, c	c, Pettinger, Boucher, Grosvenor
Collings, Patterson, Kuhn, rw	lw, Massecar, Sheppard, Picketts
Radley, Speyer, ld	rd, Regan, Pringle
Dutkowski, rd	ld, Bourgeault, Pringle
Roberts, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—New Haven 1, Bronx 1. Goals—McGoldrick for New Haven; Sheppard for Bronx. Assists—Dutkowski for New Haven; Asmundsen for Bronx. Referees—F. A. Synnott and E. M. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

STANFORD SWIMMER SETS 50-YARD MARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., March 7—J. F. McKelvey '32 swam the 50-yard freestyle in 23 seconds flat Saturday in the annual meet between Stanford and California, breaking the former United States intercollegiate record held jointly by A. Brule Jr., of the United States Naval Academy and Albert H. Schwartz of Northwestern.

While the Stanford mermen were piling up a winning total of 63 points to California's 21, the Indian 400-yard relay team broke the United States intercollegiate record for that distance, being timed at 3m. 38.1s. The former record was held by Rutgers University. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by McKelvey, Stanford; Saltza, Stanford, second; Mitchell and Stedman, California, tied for third. Time—23s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Gardner, Stanford; Graves, Stanford, second; Kotz, California, third. Time—56.8s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Booth, Stanford; Wiget, Stanford, second; Fitzsimmons, California, third. Time—5m. 3.5s.

Fancy Diving—Won by Rucker, California; Wardwell, Stanford, second; Maslon, California, third.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Tibbetts, Stanford; Hall, California, second; Pease, Stanford, third. Time—1m. 51.7s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Clark, Stanford; Wilbur, Stanford, second; Noyes, California, third. Time—2m. 44s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Stanford (Tibbetts, McGavin, Schmidt); California, second. Time—3m. 28.4s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Stanford (McKelvey, Wiget, Booth, Gardner). Time—3m. 38.1s.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Annapolis 32, Penn State 0.
Chicago 19, Wisconsin 11.
Cornell 17, Ohio State 13.
Harvard 20, Yale 12.
Illinois 24½, Iowa 7½.
Lehigh 26, Pennsylvania 13.
Princeton 18, Columbia 16.
Temple 26, C. C. N. Y. 15.
Tufts 32½, Brown 11½.
W. & L. 21, West Point 5.
Wesleyan 19, Amherst 13.

MISS ORCUTT WINS GOLF FINAL

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Miss Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., Saturday won her second golfing crown of the winter when she defeated Mrs. Robert C. Lake, New York, 5 and 4, in the Florida east coast golf tournament here. Miss Orcutt outdrove her opponent, the former southern and trans-Mississippi champion, 10 to 36 yards from virtually every tee. The match was played in the rain.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Annapolis 1401, Carnegie 1377.
Brooklyn P. I. 1336, New York 1301.
C. C. N. Y. 1335, Columbia 1328.
M. I. T. 2280, Norwich 2191, Vermont 2173.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Harvard 1, Yale 1.
Minnesota 1, Michigan 0.
Royal M. C. 7, West Point 1.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO GAIN

Falcons Tie Americans and Hawks Beat Rangers as Bruins Lose

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	21	7	13	109	85	49
Chicago	16	10	16	77	80	42
Detroit	16	8	18	85	97	40
Boston	13	11	17	102	97	37
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Canadiens	20	7	15	99	95	47
Toronto	19	7	15	125	103	45
Montreal	17	8	21	127	125	40
Americans	13	8	20	70	112	34

RESULTS MARCH 5

Canadiens 1, Toronto 1, overtime.
Montreal 3, Boston 1.

RESULTS MARCH 3

Chicago 4, Rangers 3, overtime.
Detroit 2, Americans 2, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—New York Americans and Detroit Falcons played overtime last night, 2-to-2, in their National Hockey League game. The play was minor league in style for the most part. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS	DETROIT
McInenly, Burmister, Keating, McVeigh, lw	rw, Carson, Aurie, Cooper
Burch, Himes, McVeigh, c	c, Cox, Goodfellow, H. Kilrea, Lewis
Pilmore, Lamb, W. Kilrea, Shields, rw	lw, Emms, H. Kilrea, Sorrell
Ayres, Brydge, ld	rd, Noble
Dutton, Shields, rd	ld, Young, A. Smith
Worters, g	g, Connell

Score—Americans 2, Detroit 2. Goals—Keating, McInenly for Americans; A. Smith, Carson for Detroit. Assists—Pilmore, Burch for Americans; Emms, Goodfellow for Detroit. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 7—Montreal Maroons greatly improved their playoff chances and at the same time made the task of the Boston Bruins of catching Detroit much harder by defeating the Bruins on Saturday night by 3 to 1. The winners opened with a much faster pace than is customary with them and the visitors never managed to get settled until near the end of the second period, and by that time Conacher and Northcott had twice teamed up for goals. In the third period the Bruins got their plays functioning and six minutes from the end of the game they were successful in avoiding a shutout. The summary:

MONTREAL	BOSTON
Northcott, Trottier, Siebert, lw	rw, Clapper, Oliver, Boyd
Smith, Haynes, Phillips, c	c, Weiland, Chapman, Jerwa
Ward, Brydson, rw	lw, Barry, Galbraith, Runge
Conacher, McVicar, ld	rd, Shore, Owen
Wilcox, Starr, rd	ld, Hitchman, Foster
Walsh, g	g, Thompson

Score—Montreal 3, Boston 1. Goals—Northcott 2, Ward for Montreal; Shore for Boston. Assists—Conacher 2, Trottier for Montreal; Jerwa and Chapman for Boston. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and G. N. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 7—Montreal Canadiens retained their two-point advantage over the local Maple Leafs in the struggle for first place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League standing by holding the locals to a one-all tie in a close-checking and strenuous game here on Saturday. It was the fourth overtime game between the two clubs this season and the second tie, each having won in the extra 10 minutes on their opponent's ice. The summary:

CANADIENS	TORONTO
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw	rw, Conacher, Bailey, Finnigan
Morenz, Lepine, c	c, Primeau, Miller, Blair, Darragh
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, rw	lw, Jackson, Cotton, Gracie
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd, Clancy, Horner
S. Mantha, Munro, rd	ld, Day, Levinsky
Hainsworth, g	g, Chabot

Score—Canadiens 1, Toronto 1. Goals—Morenz for Canadiens, Conacher for Toronto. Assists—Gagnon for Canadiens, Day for Toronto. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7 — Chicago Black Hawks scored their first victory in six starts against the New York Rangers, 4 to 3, in an overtime engagement at the Chicago Stadium here last night. Five previous games resulted in three Ranger victories and two ties.

In the overtime period, Cyclone Wentworth, right defense, swept down the ice with the puck, passed to Tom Cook, center, and the latter scored. The summary:

CHICAGO	RANGERS
Thompson, Gottselig, Lowrey, lw	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Gainor
T. Cook, Ripley, Holmes, c	c, F. Boucher, Somers, Desjardins
March, Couture, Coulter, rw	lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Abel, Boucher, ld	rd, Seibert, Brennan
Graham, Wentworth, rd	ld, Johnson, Heller, Milks
Gardiner, g	g, Roach

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 4, New York Rangers 3. Goals—Ripley 2, March and T. Cook for Chicago; Seibert, F. Cook and Brennan for New York. Assists—G. Boucher, Couture, Holmes and Wentworth for Chicago; W. Cook, F. Boucher, Somers and Dillon for New York. Referees—W. J. Stewart and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

GEORGE M. LOTT JR. DEFEATS ALLISON

HAVANA, March 7 (AP)—For the first time in four years George M. Lott Jr., Chicago tennis star, has taken the measure of Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, in tournament play. The Chicagoan conquered Allison, 6—4, 3—6, 13—11, 6—2, in the singles final of the Vedado Club's international tournament, which ended here yesterday. In doubles, however, Allison and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., defeated Lott and Marcel Rainville of Montreal, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2.

HALL, CRESCENT A. C. PLAYER, WINS TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—For the third time in the history of the event, a player of the Crescent Athletic Club won the United States Class B squash tennis championship on Saturday afternoon, and as a result, the trophy, which has been in competition since 1922, after Yale Club had obtained possession of the previous trophy, goes outright to the Crescent Athletic Club.

William J. Hall was the final victor of the tourney, held this year at Columbia University Club. He defeated Jerome Lang of the home club, which also had two legs on the cup, in the final round, after a hard-fought five-game battle that seesawed to the very end, with the finer condition of the winner, who has been leader of the Crescent Athletic Club team, which won the metropolitan team championship in the class, all through the season, finally settling the question, as Lang, though a high-class player, has been practicing only for the last few weeks. The score was 15—10, 8—15, 15—2, 8—15, 15—9.

GOULD-WRIGHT WIN IN FINAL

Capture United States Court Tennis Title 6—5, 6—2, 6—3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Once more the team of Jay Gould and William J. Wright Jr. of Philadelphia are the United States court tennis doubles champions. They won the title all the way through with consummate skill, not losing a single set in the three rounds they played, in the annual tourney at the Racquet and Tennis Club, over the week-end.

While Wright, the present holder of the singles title, was the better of the pair, the great improvement of Wright in the tourney over his other recent appearances should be noted. The perennial titleholder, who confines his play to doubles now, was hitting hard and with vigor, and his old-time skill at placement was also visible. Only in his court covering and to a certain extent in service, did he fail to live up to his old-time reputation. Wright was also in brilliant play, and when he defends his title later in the month, should enjoy another year of success.

On Saturday, in the semifinal, the winners had an easy task to defeat that pair of veterans, A. H. Holmes and "J. Pomme" of New York, the score being 6—1, 6—2, 6—2. But in the final they met with real opposition from another pair from Philadelphia, J. C. Bell Jr. and E. M. Edwards, who led at 4—1 and were within a point of winning in the first set, only to lose five rallies in a row for the set, 6—5.

The real battle of the tourney was in the other semifinal, in which J. H. Van Alen and Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., as a New York team, encountered Bell and Edwards. This was fought vigorously for more than three hours, and only the greater endurance of Bell and Edwards finally settled the issue in their favor. The score was 3—6, 5—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

J. C. Bell Jr. and E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated J. H. Van Alen and Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, New York, 3—6, 5—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Jay Gould and William C. Wright, Philadelphia, defeated A. H. Holmes and "J. Pomme," New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

Final Round

Gould and Wright defeated Bell and Edwards, 6—5, 6—2, 6—3.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Brooklyn P. I. 22, Pratt 21.
Brown 36, Williams 34.
California 36, Washington 24.
Carroll 26, Lawrence 16.
Colgate 37, Syracuse 36.
Cornell 32, Pennsylvania 18.
F. & M. 40, Ursinus 19.
Gettysburg 23, Muhlenberg 19.
Illinois 41, Chicago 20.
Lafayette 29, Lehigh 22.
Lebanon Valley 47, Albright 40.
MacAlister 35, St. John's 25.
Minnesota 24, Iowa 22.
Mt. Union 44, Wooster 34.
Pittsburgh 36, Penn State 32.
Purdue 31, Northwestern 17.
Swarthmore 46, Haverford 27.
Temple 29, Villanova 25.
Trinity 29, Norwich 28.
Tufts 26, New Hampshire 25.
Union 45, Rensselaer P. I. 29.
Upsala 42, Penn M. C. 20.
Washington 31, W. Maryland 17.
Wesleyan 43, Amherst 19.
West Virginia 44, Wash.-Jefferson 25.
Western Reserve 43, Case 28.
Wisconsin 35, Indiana 26.

MACLEOD WINS CLASS B TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Marshall M. MacLeod, Princeton Club, is the new metropolitan Class B squash racquets champion, successor to his clubmate, F. Morgan Palmer, whom he defeated in the semifinals. He won the title on Saturday, by defeating George J. Leness of the Harvard Club, in the final round, played at Heights Casino. The score was 15—10, 15—10, 15—11. The final round of the first metropolitan doubles championship was also held on Saturday at Heights Casino, which has recently built the finest doubles court in the United States. George D. Debevoise, paired with Perry R. Pease, who temporarily deserted his new game, court tennis, and representing the New York Racquet & Tennis Club, proved too strong for Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., also of the Racquet Club, teamed with Richard Lee Norris, Rockaway Hunting Club, and won in straight games, 18—14, 15—10, 15—10.

HOPE CLUB WINS 3 TO 2

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7 (AP)—The Hope Club squash racquets team completed its present season here yesterday with a 3-to-2 team victory over the Union Boat Club of Boston. Carroll Harrington, Arnold W. Jones and Morris Phinney, top three on the team's playing list, accounted for the Hope Club's victory. V. A. O. Barker and Harry K. Cross were winners for the Boston contingent.

MRS. GREEN WINS GOLF FINAL

DEL MONTE, Calif., March 7 (AP)—Mrs. Roy Green of the California Country Club, Los Angeles city champion, lifted the Pebble Beach women's golf crown from Miss Marion Hollins of Santa Cruz, former United States champion, yesterday in the 36-hole finals with a 5 and 3 win. Both women played spectacular golf, but the steadiness of the winner triumphed. Mrs. Green was 4 up at the end of the eighteenth hole.

MIKKELSEN WINS SKI MEET

SEATTLE, Wash., March 7 (AP)—Boyd Mikkelsen of the Norge Ski Club, Chicago, took top honors in the Seattle Ski Club's international tournament at Summit yesterday, jumping 176 feet and 175 feet to rate a 217.5-point total.

NORTH CAROLINA RETAINS TITLE

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 7 (AP)—By winning the one-mile relay, last event of the third annual Southern Conference indoor track meet here Saturday night, University of North Carolina retained its championship in a thrilling finish.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Maine 62, Bates 55.
Michigan 57½, Illinois 36½, O. State 30.
Mich. Normal 68, Ohio Wes. 36.
Nebraska 66, Kansas State 38.
Notre Dame 50½, Marquette 40¾.
Worcester P. I. 49, Mass State 33.

COLLEGE GYMNASTIC RESULTS

Annapolis 37, Springfield 17.
M. I. T. 29, Temple 25.
Princeton 31, Dartmouth 23.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Pennsylvania 2, Nomads 1.

COLLINS WINS AMATEUR TITLE

Goslin Takes Second Place in U. S. 18.2 Balkline Billiards Play

U. S. AMATEUR 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIPS

	Won	Lost	H.R.	Best Game	P.C.
F. N. Collins	5	1	131	13	.833
*D. H. Goslin	4	2	77	30	.667
E. T. Appleby	4	3	69	27	.667
M. C. Wallgren	3	3	99	10	.500
H. T. Galey	2	4	69	24	.333
R. V. Fessenden	2	4	82	28	.333
Arie Schaap	1	5	40	42	.167

*Won second on grand average.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., March 7 (AP)—Percy N. Collins of Chicago won the title for the seventh time when he defeated Edgar T. Appleby of New York, the defending champion, in the 1932 United States amateur 18.2 balkline billiards championship tournament here late Saturday.

Collins won by 300 to 45 in 13 innings. His high run, 131, was the best of the tournament. He won five games and lost one and had a grand average of 10.76.

Collins also won the 1930 and 1931 tournaments, but each time lost to Appleby in the challenge matches.

Appleby finished in a tie with Dale H. Goslin of Los Angeles for second place with four games won and two lost. The position, in case of a tie, is decided on the basis of the high average and the place went to Goslin, whose grand average was 7.49 against Appleby's 7.04.

Collins took an early lead with the aid of a run of 46 in the fourth inning, and from that point on never was headed. Appleby was below the form he flashed Friday night, when he crushed Monrad C. Wallgren of Everett, Wash., and never was able to hit his stride.

Collins led 119 to 44 when he opened the tenth inning. He quickly gathered the ivories and ran 131 before missing a hard shot. He was ahead at this stage, 250 to 44.

Homer T. Galey of Tulsa, Okla., defeated Arie Schaap of Chicago in the first game Saturday, 300 to 236, in 31 innings. Galey's high run was 69, Schaap's 40. Galey finished in a tie with Ray. V. Fessenden of Madison, Wis., with two won and four lost, but took first place on the grand average basis, with 6.85 to Fessenden's 6.72.

Appleby and Collins have been warm rivals for honors in 18.2 balkline competition since 1920, which marked the beginning of their long fight for the emblem. They have met 11 times in championship games and twice in challenge matches previous to the 1932 title tournament, with Appleby winning six of the 11 games and the two challenge matches.

U. S. Squash Tennis In Fourth Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—The two Columbia University Club stars, Rowland B. Haines and Philip T. Moore, led the way into the fourth round of the United States amateur squash tennis championship at the Crescent Athletic Club on Saturday, when each won his third-round match in straight games. They are now a round ahead of the field, and two rounds ahead of Harry F. Wolf, the United States champion, who will make his first appearance this afternoon, as well as of Burdett H. O'Connor of the home club, another seeded player.

Haines defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, a Class B player of the home club, 15—9, 15—11, 15—13; while Moore won by almost identical scores from Williard K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—12, 15—13.

The second round, with the exception of the match between Wolf and Frank C. Hart, Crescent Athletic Club Class B player, and that between O'Connor and Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, which was interrupted during the play, was finished. The summary:

Second Round

J. B. Quincy, Yale Club, defeated L. A. Strasser, City A. C., 15—5, 15—13, 15—5.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., won from F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., by default.

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15—2, 15—8, 15—1.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 15—5, 17—15, 15—1.

Third Round

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—12, 15—13.

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A. C., 15—9, 15—11, 15—13.

CAMBRIDGE RACES OVER FULL COURSE

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—The Cambridge University eight raced over the historic Putney-to-Mortlake course on the Thames Saturday in 20m. 3s., in its full-course trial for the classic race with Oxford University two weeks hence.

The distance of the boat race course is four miles and 347 yards, but Cambridge started Saturday above Putney Bridge, adding 100 yards to the course. The trial was carried out against a moderate tide.

The record trial time is 18m. 21s., set by Oxford in 1919, and the record for the race itself 18m. 29s, established by Oxford in 1911.

Cambridge, winner of the last eight races and favorite for the 1932 renewal on March 19, came to Putney Friday, while Oxford made its first appearance on the tideway Saturday for the last stage of the long training grind that started last December.

Cambridge has won 42 of the races, Oxford 40, and one has been drawn.

HARVARD AND YALE TIE ON GARDEN ICE

In a game that started slowly, but gathered momentum as it progressed, the Harvard and Yale varsity hockey teams played a 1-all tie at the Boston Garden, Saturday. It was the second of the annual three-game series between the two teams, the first contest resulting in a victory for the Crimson. The final game will be played Wednesday evening at New Haven.

Saturday's contest was only a fair exhibition of hockey, slow more than it was fast. However, in the third and overtime periods play speeded up to some extent and both teams had many scoring opportunities. Yale found the net in the first overtime period when George P. Mills '32, spare forward, converted a pass from Edward E. Mills '34. W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, center, scored for Harvard shortly after in the same session, unassisted.

HARVARD	YALE
Baldwin, Pell, Hasler, lw	rw, Bostwick, Marckwald, E. Mills
Wood, Putnam, Everett, c	c, Fletcher, G. Mills
Cunningham, Saltonstall, Beale, Wadsworth, rw	lw, Todd, Cookman, Noyes, Cocroft
Crosby, Martin, ld	rd, Muhlfeld, Gilligan
McGregor, P. Gleason, rd	ld, Winter
deClive, g	g, Curtiss

Score—Harvard 1, Yale 1. Goals—Wood for Harvard; G. Mills for Yale. Assists—E. Mills for Yale. Referees—Smith and McDonnell. Time—Three 20m. periods and 20m. overtime.

Canadian Title To Beekman Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 7 — Beekman Pool of New York and Harvard University became supreme in squash racquets in North America on Sunday, when he defeated Jay Iselin of New York in the final for the Canadian title, which he added to that of the United States (national and intercollegiate), which he also won this year.

The final was between two players who learned the game at Harvard under Harry C. Cowles, Crimson coach, and there was a great similarity to their play, and the match was a most brilliant one. Iselin won the first game, but lost the next two. He tied the match by winning the fourth.

One of the feature matches of the tournament was that in which J. J. McCausland of Toronto eliminated the defending champion, Argue Martin of Hamilton, in the third round on Saturday. Martin won the first two games, but McCausland took the next three, all by close margins. The summary:

CANADIAN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

C. Polley, Buffalo, defeated J. A. Duchesneau, Montreal, 15—11, 15—11, 15—10.

Beekman Pool, Harvard University, defeated J. H. Johnson, Toronto, 15—7, 17—16, 15—9.

J. J. McCausland, Toronto, defeated Argue Martin, Hamilton, 13—15, 11—15, 16—15, 16—15, 18—15.

Jay Iselin, New York, defeated J. Guthrie, Toronto, 15—12, 15—11, 15—13.

Semifinal Round

Beekman Pool defeated C. Polley, 15—13, 13—15, 15—11, 15—14.

Jay Iselin defeated J. J. McCausland, 17—14, 17—14, 15—9.

Final Round

Beekman Pool defeated Jay Iselin, 14—16, 15—6, 15—12, 14—15, 15—12.

CORNELL TIGHTENS THIRD-PLACE GRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., March 7—Cornell University strengthened its grip on third place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here Saturday evening by defeating the University of Pennsylvania quintet, 32 to 18. It was Cornell's sixth triumph of the season against three defeats. E. E. Lipinski '33 and J. J. Kophczynski '34, both of Cornell, tied for high-scoring honors with nine points each. The summary:

CORNELL	PENNSYLVANIA
Hatkoff, Chait, Williams, lf	rg, Tanseer, Riblett
Ferraro, Reed, rf	lg, Walters
McGraw, Voelker, c	c, Ludwig
Lipinski, Houck, lg	rf, Kellett, Brown
Kophczynski, Zahn, rg	lf, Klempner, McDonald, Mazo, Kayer

Score—Cornell 32, Pennsylvania 18. Goals from floor—Hatkoff 4, Lipinski 4, Kophczynski 3 for Cornell; Walters 2, McDonald, Ludwig for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Ferraro 3, Kophczynski 3, McGraw 2, Voelker, Lipinski for Cornell; Ludwig 5, Kellett 2, Brown 2, Tanseer for Pennsylvania. Referee—Kinney. Umpires—Dennan and Kennedy.

HAGEN AND RUNYAN ADVANCE

MIAMI, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen, one of golf's greatest showmen, carried an admiring gallery through three extra holes yesterday before he shot a sizzling 300-yard drive, a beautiful approach and a 12-foot putt to advance with his partner, Paul Runyan of New York, to second round play of Miami's $5000 international four-ball matches. Hagen and Runyan defeated Ralph Stonehouse, Indianapolis, and Walter Bourne, Princ

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Caroline and the Wendy House

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

WHATEVER Aunt Beta did was exciting. She went to exciting places, lived in an exciting country house, and wore exciting clothes. The clothes were very strong—homespun skirts and leather coats, and boots that looked as if they could not be happy unless they were stumping their way across rough, damp places.

"If you are a gardener you must dress for the job," Aunt Beta said, and out she would go, no matter how cold or how windy or how wet it might be, to make her beautiful garden a little bit more beautiful still.

One sunny winter's day Caroline went with her mother to visit Aunt Beta and to see some very special plants she had brought home with her from the Swiss mountains. Caroline wasn't particularly interested in plants but she was most desperately interested in Aunt Beta, and as they followed her into the garden she thought she must be someone out of a story book and that the garden must be a story-garden, and that something wonderfully exciting was just about to happen.

They crossed the lawn and broke into a tangle of trees and bushes. Everything was very wet. The spiders' webs were heavy with melting frost, and large silvery drops of water were running along the branches and dripping into the grass.

Caroline held her breath. "Something—is—going—to—happen," she whispered to herself, and the sun shone through the trees into her eyes and made everything look like blue diamonds.

They came to a little clearing. Aunt Beta stooped down to point out the plants in a rockery, but Caroline was looking at something above her head. It was a tiny house, perched in the crook of a tree where two branches met. It had a front door with a few winding steps leading up to it, a window, and a chimney in the pointed roof.

* * *

Caroline caught Aunt Beta's arm. "Look!" she cried, "I have found someone's tiny home!"

Aunt Beta stood up. "That is my Wendy house," she said. "I put it there for the birds to nest in, but they have never found the hole at the back."

"A Wendy house," Caroline repeated, clasping her hands together.

Aunt Beta lifted a weeny latch at one side and opened the door, and as she did so a little tune came out of the Wendy house, the sweetest fairy notes you can imagine, a perfect little tune that played itself through and then stopped.

"What is it?" whispered Caroline. "Where did it come from?"

"It only plays when the door opens," Aunt Beta explained. "There is a little music box in the gable," and she closed the door again.

"Oh, it is lovely," Caroline gasped. "Oh, Aunt Beta, it is lovely!"

"I think you must take it home with you," said Aunt Beta, "the birds don't seem to want it," and then she turned to Caroline's mother and began to talk of something else.

After a minute or two they left the rockery and crossed the lawn again, but the little house was left in the tree just where it was.

All the time until they left to go home Caroline hoped desperately that Aunt Beta would say something about the little house. She wanted it more than anything else in the world. To have a Wendy house of her own—a tiny house that would play a tune! She could imagine nothing more wonderful. But the time came to leave and the Wendy house was not mentioned again.

"I could have made a corner for it in my bedroom," Caroline thought, for she lived in the middle of a town where there were no trees. "Perhaps Aunt Beta will send it to me by post."

But day after day went by and no parcel arrived, and finally she gave up looking for it.

* * *

The winter passed and spring came before they went to see Aunt Beta again. The garden, as they passed through it on their way to the house, was looking gay in its newly opened flowers. Shyly Caroline turned her head to the wild part beyond the lawn, but she did not say anything.

While they were sitting in the drawing room she thought and thought about the tiny house. She thought about it so much and so hard that she could not bear to go on listening to the grown-up conversation any more, and getting up she made her way quietly to the French window which was standing partly open. She waited by the curtain for a minute or two and then slipped out and ran across the lawn.

Almost breathlessly she pushed her way between the bushes to the rock garden, and there after a moment's search resting so sweetly on the crook of the branches just as she remembered it, was the Wendy house.

She stood very still looking and looking at it, with its little steps and tiny door, the dearest, neatest musical home in the world. Then her fingers went up to the latch, and very carefully she opened the door. The little tune began to play, more lightly, more gently she thought than before, and at the same time something seemed to move and rustle in the tiny room.

"Wendy!" thought Caroline.

She raised herself on tip-toe and peeped in. From a nest of moss and leaves the round, sharp eyes of a bird gazed back at her in a startled, questioning way.

"Shut the door, please—please shut the door," it seemed to say, and very quietly Caroline obeyed.

She stood there looking at the Wendy house for a long time. It was so silent, so wonderful, with its secret hidden close like a whisper that is only just beginning. And then she made her way past the bushes and across the lawn, and slipped through the French window, back into the drawing-room. Her mother and Aunt Beta were still talking by the fire. Neither of them seemed to have noticed that she had been away.

And as she sat in a corner of the car that evening, on the way home, looking out of the window into the night shadows, she thought of the Wendy bird and the little house, and felt completely happy.

Growing Your Own Orange Grove

MANY boys and girls have tried, at some time or other, to grow tiny trees from orange pips, but the results have never been altogether satisfactory. The reason may be that they have not gone about it in the right way, for it is possible not only to produce fine little leafy trees, but flowering ones as well.

The first thing to do, of course, is to collect a large family of pips, such as are found in very ripe oranges. Keep them until you have about 40 in all, and then soak them in lukewarm water for about 10 or 14 days, when the pips will have absorbed as much nourishment as they can hold.

Now choose your flower pot, or if you prefer it, a shallow china bowl. Quite one of the prettiest ideas is to make a flower bowl out of orange skins themselves. To do this choose three oranges, cut a hole in the top of each, and scoop out the juicy pulp, taking great care not to split the skins. Then leave them to dry thoroughly.

Now join the orange skins together with strong paper clips and varnish the outside of the skins either with gum arabic or an ordinary varnish diluted with a little methylated spirit. This gives a gloss to the skins and prevents the oranges from becoming mildewy with constant watering. Now fill each skin with fine sifted mold mixed with a teaspoonful of fiber. The orange bowl is then ready to receive the pips, which should be planted well below the surface of the mold. Press the mold down firmly with the fingers, and for the first week do not give the pips any water. Afterward keep the earth just damp, and place the pot in a warm, sunny room. In a week or so some of the pips will burst their skins, and from the center of each a tiny thread-like shoot will struggle to the surface. More and more shoots will appear, until in time almost all the 40 pips will be showing signs of life.

It is amazing how quickly these fragile shoots grow and spread their roots. As if by magic you will find one morning that the little threads have become stout stalks, and the tips of green, shiny leaves have begun to show. But perhaps the most exciting time of all is when the buds appear, for although these indoor trees never bear fruit, they blossom with snowy white flowers which have a delicate perfume all their own. As one bloom fades another comes to take its place, since all the shoots do not bloom at the same time. In this way the tiny trees give beauty to a room for quite a long time, and even after the flowers have gone their foliage remains green and fresh.

Should the growth appear straggly and the roots pierce the orange skins, just clip them closely and neatly. This will strengthen the branches and prevent them from growing too tall.

Above all, keep your orange grove in a place where it will get plenty of warmth and light.

Little Johnny-Jump-Up's Friends

Little Johnny-Jump-Up,
  Lying sound asleep,
Where the snow,
Not long ago,
  Had been drifted deep,
Seemed to hear, in Dreamland,
  First, a merry voice,
Then, a word
It was he heard,
  This bright word: "Rejoice!"

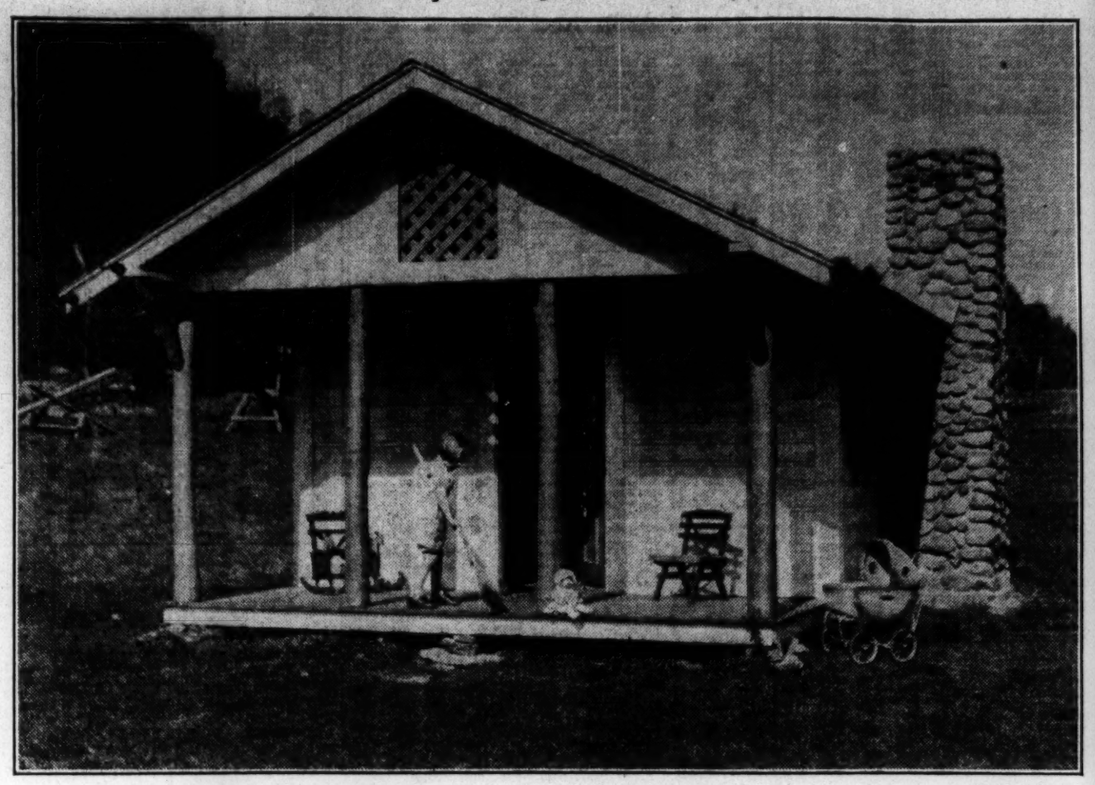
Sleepy Johnny-Jump-Up
  Wakened, but lay still.
"Oh, rejoice!"
Sang on the voice.
  "Yes," cried he, "I will!
Quite too long I've slumbered,
  Lovely Lady Rain!
When you sing,
And tell of Spring,
  Who could here remain!"

Grateful Johnny-Jump-Up
  Hastened to the light,
Grew, and grew,
The best he knew,
  Oh, so gay and bright!
Lady Rain called often,
  Sister Sunshine came;
Ah, those two!
The way they do!
  A Hide-and-Seek glad game!

Rain and merry Sunshine,
  Sunshine, dancing Rain,
To and fro
On duty go,
  With their might and main.
"Ah," quoth Johnny-Jump-Up,
  "Happy life depends,
I plainly see,
For folks like me
  On having faithful friends!"

MINNIE LEONA UPTON

Hotel Playhouse for Junior Guests



Ewing Galloway

LITTLE SISTER PLAYS AT KEEPING HOUSE

This Delightful Playhouse for Children Was Built by a Hotel at Fairlee, Vermont, to Provide Occupation and Amusement for Its Younger Guests. In Our Picture, a Little Girl Is Seen Sweeping the Porch of the Cottage.

Rag Doll Rhymes

I'm just a little Rag Boy,
And my name is John,
And I go to bed with my stockings on.
I must, you see,
'Cause they're sewed on me.
(Signed) John,

M. M.

Mail Bag

Khandallah, Wellington, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I should like to know a boy in Holland about my age (11), who is interested in stamp collecting. I belong to the Boy Scouts.

Khandallah is situated among the hills and in some parts it overlooks Wellington. Just lately a floating dock arrived in Wellington towed by two Dutch tugs, called "Zwarte Zee" and "Witte Zee." They were mastered by two Dutch captains.

Every Sunday morning I go into Wellington in a bus to attend the Christian Science Sunday School. CLEM M.

Monnamead, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am a little boy 11 years old and live on a large farm in the North Transvaal. We have heaps of pets and animals. I go to a little boarding school in the town of Pietersburg, which is the nearest town to our farm.

If you could gain a correspondent for me in any country in the world I should be very pleased. I am interested in stamps and animal pets. PETER I.

[Who would like to answer Peter's letter? —Ed.]

Albany, Oregon

Dear Editor:

We live in Albany, on the banks of the Willamette River. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. Our teacher brings each one of the boys and girls a Monitor which has the Children's Page in it.

We have a kitty whose name is Fluff. I have a friend who has two ponies, and I often go to her home and ride them. I am going to start a stamp book and should love someone in a foreign land to write me. CATHERINE B.

Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

We enjoy the Children's Page very much. About three years ago there was a poem on this page called "The Little Pine Tree," by Arthur Wallace Peach. I liked it so much that we cut it out. It has often helped me. I also enjoyed the adventures of Little Bear Cub.

I take bugle lessons and am president of our bird club at school. I should like to hear from children about my age (8), especially from anyone who knows something unusual about birds. EARL R. P.

Elwood, Indiana

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old and would like to correspond with boys all over the world from 10 to 12. I am interested in aviation and collecting stamps. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough.

The population of Elwood is over 11,000. There are five factories here and farming is carried on extensively around us.

With best wishes to the Mail Bag, and hoping to get many correspondents from all parts of the world. MAYO C.

La Porte, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Children's Page and Children's Corner very much, and especially like to read the Milly-Molly-Mandy and the Molly Holden stories. My sister has a Milly-Molly-Mandy book and I have read every story in it. I also like Snubs, Waddles and Tunk and Tollywamp. I am making a scrapbook on nature from the articles in the Monitor.

Our Girl Scout troop is having a Washington celebration in April. We are going to plant an American elm in honor of him. I am 10 years old and love to write letters. ALENE G.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am eight years old and attend the Sunday School at Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach.

I am keeping the "All Nature" column, the "Worth Knowing" column, Tunk and Tollywamp, and the poems on the Children's Page for my scrapbook. Mother and I always read Snubs, Waddles, and the Scroggins stories. When I was in San Francisco I fed the squirrels in Golden Gate Park and they were tame enough to take nuts out of our pockets. They always made me think of Roger P. Scroggins.

Last summer I learned to swim and as soon as vacation begins I hope to go again every day. I should like to correspond with a little girl my age.

ENID G. P.

London, England

Dear Editor:

The article entitled "Adaptable Dobbin" in the Monitor recalls an incident in the life of an adaptable dog I once knew.

At a time when I was living in a suburb four miles south of an English town, I often had the charge of a delightful fox terrier for months together, during his owner's absences. As we had a large garden and there were children about, Tinker became very much attached to his temporary home.

One spring, his owners returned to their house in the north part of the town, between five and six miles away, and Tinker was taken back to them. The first day he lost no time in returning to us, arriving with great glee in time for tea—and he came back again on several occasions after that. We used to take him home by bus, so he conceived the idea of accomplishing the return journey in the same way, boarding the bus as an independent passenger, thus saving himself two or three miles' trot.

Tinker also had literary proclivities. One evening we all met to read selected passages of English prose and poetry to one another. The dog slept peacefully through readings from Noyes, Kipling, Tennyson and Stevenson, but when one of our party got up and began a dramatic passage from "Brer Rabbit," Tinker straightway awoke, pricked up his ears and listened attentively with the best of us.

He had fine sensibilities and sympathies; but this evident scorn for such pastimes as dressing up or ducking for apples was most amusing to watch.

M. T.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

A True Story of Henny Peck

WE NEVER knew exactly where Henny Peck did come from. One afternoon she climbed the bank down by the railroad track, walked into our yard and let us know that she would like a drink of water and something to eat. We made her comfortable and happy and left her resting.

Evidently she had been traveling on a freight train with a company of chickens and had fallen from the train while playing. She showed her gratitude for her new home by giving us a big brown egg for breakfast, and every day she gave us an egg.

We put 12 of them under her wings and asked her to keep them warm. For a long time she kept them safe. One morning just before Easter when we carried her basket out, lo and behold! 12 baby chicks, no bigger than yellow puff balls. Such a proud and happy Henny Peck! Indeed she only allowed us to look at her babies a very short time.

Babies grow fast, you know, and it was no time at all before Henny's children were grown up. She told them all, children and grandchildren, how she came to live with us until they began to think, "We are very remarkable chickens because she belongs to us."

When Henny Peck saw that her family were getting proud and lazy, living on her good fortune, she said, "This will never do. They will never amount to anything if they intend to talk about what I have done instead of what they intend to do." So one spring day she called them together under the apple tree and talked with them a long time. "It is very well for you, my children and grandchildren, to be grateful for my good fortune, but how about yourselves? Do you not realize that you must express your gratitude in deeds as well as words? Come, get busy, and learn the joy of giving."

For the first time her family realized that they had their part to do. It was very quiet under the apple tree for a long time, so still that a bumblebee came buzzing down to see what it was all about.

The family were very busy chickens from that day on. They scratched up the weeds in the garden paths for Missy Dear, played with the baby, and gave the family a great many eggs to make delicious cakes and pudding with. They even explained to the rabbits that they must not come into Missy Dear's garden and eat up her lettuce, and they told mother rabbit of a lovely place in the woods where there was a nice brook with water cress and all kinds of nice things for baby rabbits to eat.

One day they said, "Let us run up to the house and tell the family how much we love them." We were sure that was the meaning of all the talking when we found them at the kitchen door. Missy Dear gave them the warm oatmeal and mush they so dearly love; after which they marched back to their warm house, Henny Peck leading them. V. V.

Word Puzzle

. . E . .
. . A . .
. . S . .
. . T . .
. . E . .
. . R . .

Replace the dots in the above puzzle with letters to form words, reading across. In each case the letters supplied must form a word with the given letter, and also a word by themselves, without the given letter.

Key to Puzzle

Key to Animal Puzzle published Feb. 29.

Blackie Bear's playmates are Reddy Fox, Hooting Owl, Peter Rabbit, and his big brother, Buster Bear.

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PRICE TREND IS IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN

Profit-Taking in Stocks Invited When Prices Are Advancing

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The stock market once more encountered selling at the top level of the trading range of the last three months, today.

Stocks sagged after an early rise, and closed with a heavy tone.

American Telephone was sluggish, off about 3 points, and similar declines appeared in Auburn and Safeway Stores. Recessions in leading stocks generally, including such issues as United States Steel, American Can, New York Central, Santa Fe and Allied Chemical amounted to a point or slightly more.

Peoples Gas, United Fruit and Corn Products moved against the trend.

Transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares.

A moderate reaction, after as vigorous a rise as that of Saturday, was not regarded as surprising in brokerage circles. The market promptly turned dull on the reaction. The rank and file of traders, however, were inclined to hold to the sidelines pending a real test of the market, which was expected to come when bulls try to push the averages decisively into new high ground for the year. The market has made a triple top so far this year, once in January, again in February, and finally last Saturday.

Sentiment Cheerful

Wall Street sentiment remained moderately cheerful, but week-end news failed to provide any tangible signs of the seasonal increase in production and distribution of goods that the stock market is waiting for. Some traders recalled that it is not unusual for the market to turn at the bottom of a cycle in advance of general business, but that unless the upturn is followed by business gains rather soon, the market may slip back, as it did in 1921.

The week-end steel reviews reported slight improvement in structural and railroad buying, but continued slackness in demand for automobile makers. March automobile output, however, is now being estimated at about 150,000 units, or some 15 per cent over February.

In connection with the upturn in Peoples Gas, there were vague rumors of some important new financing being arranged in the Insull group, but they were officially denied later. Homestake Mining rose in response to report of 1931 earnings of $2,436,599, as increased from $1,492,870 in the previous year.

Money was a little firmer at the start of the week, with no outside call money offered under the official rate of 2½ per cent. The $900,000,000 in new Treasury financing, in the form of short-term certificates, however, was interpreted as indicating a belief that credit would continue to improve, resulting in better conditions for a bond issue later.

Bonds Continue Upward

Although trading was quiet and inclined to dullness at times, the bond market continued its upward trend with substantial gains being recorded in all classes of listed securities.

While there was a firmness throughout the United States Government group, the rails attracted more attention than usual, and numerous transportation mortgages advanced from fractions to a point or more.

The Treasury's announcement of its financing for March, totaling $900,000,000 in short-term certificates, had been generally discounted, but dealers expressed the opinion that higher grade corporate loans, together with Liberty and Treasury obligations, would continue to reflect approval of the borrowing plan.

Among rail bonds that raised their prices were Atchison 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Boston & Maine 5s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s and Frisco 4½s.

Strength was also exhibited by the majority of utilities and industrials. Liens of American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, International Telephone, Pacific Gas, and Utility Power & Light reached higher levels. Among the industrials that advanced were some loans of Armour & Co., Shell Union Oil, U. S. Rubber, International Match and Dodge Brothers.

The foreign section gained moderately. South Americans were steady, and some of Japanese bonds rallied.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Mar. 7	Mar. 8
100	Am & Cont	4¼	4¼	4¼	5½
654	Am T&T	134½	131⅜	131¾	135
90	Amoskeag	3½	3½	3½	..
110	Big Sanf	20	17	20	..
42	Bos El	74	74	74	61
6	Bos & Alb	124	124	124	..
25	B&M A sta	15½	15½	15½	15½
123	B&M pr pf	45	41	43	..
90	Brown pf	6¼	6	6	6
25	Cal & Hecla	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞
100	Cop Range	2½	2½	2½	2½
15	E G&P pf	62	62	62	61
185	Edison Elec	197	192	194½	195⅛
100	Em Asso	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
45	First Nat S	53¼	53	53	52⅜
170	Gen Capital	20½	20½	20½	20
10	Hygrade	72	72	72	..
2610	Mass Util	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	Mergenthal	43	43	43	..
10	Mohawk	17	17	17	..
100	Nash	18⅞	18	18	18¼
410	Nat Ser	.87½	.50	.87½	.87½
100	NE Tel	111	111	111	111
20	Old Colony	95	95	95	..
25	Pac Mills	10	10	10	10¼
325	Quincy Min	2	2	2	..
275	Stone Web	13⅝	13	13¼	..
170	Swift & Co	18¼	18	18¼	18⅝
70	Torrington	31	30½	30½	..
35	Uni Found	2½	2½	2½	..
110	Uni Shoe	39¾	39	39	39¾
10	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
10	Uni Gas	2¾	2	2	1⅞
110	War Bros	6¼	6	6	5⅞
5	Warren (SD)	13	13	13	..
20	Westfield	15	15	15	..

BONDS

$1000	Chi Jct 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	..
1000	E Mas 4½s	31¾	31¾	31¾	..

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—At the wool auction today, 877 bales were offered of which 7296 were sold. A fair selection was offered and competition was spirited with improved home trade buying at prices ruling firm to somewhat dearer for medium greasy crossbreds. South Americans were in good demand at firmer rates.

WHEELING STEEL RESUMES

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 7—Wheeling Steel Corporation is resuming on a 90 per cent basis at the Benwood (W. Va.) plant.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Mar. 7	Mar. 8
9¼	5	..	Abitibi pf	100	8	8	8	7¾
5¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	4700	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
29	24	2	Adams Millis	3700	29¾	29	29¼	29
13	10⅜	1	Addressograph	100	13¼	12¾	12¾	13¼
3½	2⅜	..	Advance Rumely	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	6
16¼	12⅜	1.60	Affiliated Prod	3500	16⅛	15½	15⅝	16¼
61⅞	46	4½†	Air Reduction	3100	61⅞	60	60½	61¼
16⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	16100	14¼	13¾	13⅞	14⅜
3¼	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
7⅝	2½	..	Allegh pf ww xrx	100	4¼	4	4	..
88¾	62¼	6‡	Allied Chem	9200	86½	84½	84½	88
13⅝	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	1100	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11½
14	12	2	Amerada	300	14¼	14	14¼	..
7¼	5½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
18⅝	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1300	17	16¼	16¼	16⅜
47	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	43	43	43	..
15½	12	1.60	Am Brake S&F	1100	14	13½	13½	..
79	75½	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	85	85	85	..
73¾	54⅛	5†	Am Can	24100	73⅛	71⅝	71¾	73
8½	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	8	8	8	8¼
34⅝	25	7	Am Car & F pf	10	37¾	36½	37¾	36
6	4½	..	Am Chain	400	5½	5	5½	..
26	17½	..	Am Chain pf	100	17⅝	17½	17⅝	..
37	29	3†	Am Chicle	2100	38½	36½	36½	37¼
9½	6⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9¼
33	26	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	30	30	30	..
9¼	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	26000	8¾	8	8	8¼
17¼	11½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	15	13	13	13¼
13½	12	2	Am Ice	2100	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
8½	5	..	Am International	1300	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	8
9⅛	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	1300	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
43	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	400	44⅝	43¾	43¾	..
4¼	2	..	Am Mach ¾ Met	900	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
10¾	4	..	Am Metal	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	1500	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	15⅝
58	48	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	53	53	53	52
49¾	38⅛	5	Am P&L pf A	100	40⅛	40	40⅛	39¾
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	1800	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
4	1¾	..	Am Republics	100	2½	2½	2½	..
12⅞	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	1700	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	12⅝
26½	21⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	1200	29¼	28	28	28
18⅜	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	3100	16¼	15⅜	16¼	16⅛
55	41	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	48¼	48¼	49½	..
85	70	7	Am Smelt ⅝ R pf	100	69¾	68¼	68½	70
1½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	300	¼	¼	¼	..
1¼	¼	..	Am Solvents pf	200	½	½	½	¼
8⅞	8⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
39	21½	4	Am Sugar Ref	400	27½	25½	25½	..
88¼	67⅝	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
137⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	11500	134½	131½	131¼	134⅜
32⅛	24⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	2300	33⅞	33	33⅛	33⅝
30⅜	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	5700	30¾	29	29½	29¾
2⅝	2⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
12⅜	8¾	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	10½
16⅞	16	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	17⅜	17	17	17¼
9¾	3⅞	..	Andes Copper	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅝
1¼	1	..	Armour Ill A	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
9¾	6¾	..	Armour Ill pf	100	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	..
2⅝	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	6½	6½	6½	6
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	1200	87⅜	85	85	87
86	76¼	5	Atchison pf	100	82½	82½	82½	..
41½	25½	4	Atl Coast Line	1100	30	29¾	30	29
10⅞	1⅜	1	Atl Refining	3400	12½	12	12¼	11⅝
151⅜	83¾	8a	Auburn Auto	9100	92	89	90	92¼
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾

—B—

8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	400	7¼	7	7	7
28½	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	23	21½	21½	23
21⅜	12¾	4	Balt & Ohio	6300	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19½
41½	27	4	Balt & Ohio pf	300	32	31⅛	31½	31½
¾	⅜	..	Barnet L pf	10	10	10	10	..
5⅞	4	1	Barnsdall A	2100	5	4¾	5	4⅞
43½	35½	4	Beatrice Cream	1200	36⅜	36⅜	36½	36½
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
18¾	15	.40	Bendix Aviation	1400	14¼	13⅞	14	14
24⅞	19½	2	Best & Co	100	24	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝
24⅜	15⅞	..	Bethlehem Steel	6200	23½	22⅜	22⅜	23¾
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
8¾	7	.50	Blaw Knox	100	8½	8½	8½	..
22¼	16⅛	..	Bohn Alum & Br	200	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅜
41	34¾	3†	Borden	7800	42½	41¾	42	41¾
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	2200	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12½
10¼	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	2100	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅝
46⅝	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	5200	49½	48⅝	48¾	49¾
75½	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	78	77	77	78⅜
9¾	7½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	10	9¾	9¾	..
88	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	88¼	87½	88	88½
2	1⅞	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1½	1½	1½	..
5	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
7¾	5½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	8¼	8	8	7¾
2¾	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
3¼	2¼	..	Bullard	200	7	7	7	7⅞
3½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
12¾	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	5300	13	12¼	12⅜	12½
15	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	2100	21	20	20¼	20½
62	50	7	Bush Term deb	20	61	57½	60½	58
1¼	¼	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1
4½	3⅛	..	Butterick	400	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	3¾
19	10½	..	Byers	1300	18½	18	18⅛	18⅜

—C—

11⅞	8⅛	..	Calif Packing	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
7⅛	5⅜	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	6⅜	6½	6⅜	..
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅛	3	3	3
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	2700	12½	12	12¼	12
16¼	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	10100	19¾	18⅝	18⅞	20⅜
3⅛	2⅛	3	Capital Admin pf	100	24	24	24	..
43⅜	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	23200	39	37¼	37⅜	38
65	19½	7	Case Thresh pf	10	66	66	66	..
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	100	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12½
4	1½	..	Cavanagh Dobbs	50	2	2	2	..
4	3¾	..	Celanese Corp	200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	5
78	56	..	Central RR of NJ	600	56	55	55	..
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	4300	13¼	12¾	13¼	13
7	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6¾	10⅝	6⅜	6¾
20⅝	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	2100	19	18½	18⅞	18⅞
31½	21½	2½	Ches & Ohio	4100	24⅞	24⅜	24½	24⅝
17⅛	2	..	Chi & Ill	700	11	11¼	11¼	..
2	1⅛	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	13⅜	12¼	12¼	13⅜
5½	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N'western	200	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10
31	17	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	21	20½	21	20
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
11¼	7	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	..
11⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	12⅜	11¾	11¾	11¾
24½	11½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1100	17	15½	17	14⅞
27½	14⅞	..	Chi RI&P 7%	700	20	18½	20	17½
11⅜	10	2	Chi Yellow Cab	66 300	12	11	12	..
15¾	10½	..	Chrysler	7000	13⅛	12⅜	12¾	13
28½	25½	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	700	27½	27¼	27½	27
68	63¾	6½	City Ice & Fuel pf	66 30	65	65	65	..
2⅛	⅜	..	City Stores	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
22	15½	2	Cluett Peabody	100	22	22	22	22
31	26⅛	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	600	31	30⅞	30⅞	31
10⅞	7	..	Collins & Aikman	3500	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10¼
10¼	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
15⅜	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	14600	15⅞	14¾	15⅛	15¼
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	100	71	71	71	73¾
40⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	16900	40⅞	39	39	39½
11	8⅛	1.60	Comm Credit	1900	10⅞	10⅜	10½	11
26¼	19½	3	Comm Cred A	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	26⅜	26	26¼	26¾
94½	89	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	70	91	91	91	..
98¼	94	7	Comm I Tr 7%	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
77	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	74	74	74	74
10⅛	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	6100	10⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwith & So	10800	4¼	4	4¼	4
68⅜	59	6	Comwith & S 6pf	100	66½	66½	66½	69¾
11	6	1	Congoleum Nairn	1600	10⅞	10½	10½	10½
5⅝	3⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
11⅜	8⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	500	11⅜	11½	11½	11⅝
68¼	64⅛	4	Consol Gas	12700	68⅞	68	66½	67⅝
94¾	89	5	Consol Gas pf	150	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	300	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
5⅜	3⅜	..	Consol Textile	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
2½	1⅞	..	Container A	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
1⅞	⅝	..	Container B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
7	4⅞	..	Cont Baking A	500	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
40⅞	31¾	2½	Cont Can	2400	40¾	40½	40½	40¾
4¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	1200	25	24½	24½	25
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
6⅞	5⅜	..	Cont Oil	14900	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
¾	⅝	..	Cont Shares	1500	¾	¾	¾	⅝
47¼	37	3	Corn Products	8700	47¼	45½	46½	45¼
4¾	2⅝	..	Coty	3100	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¼
23	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	21	21	21	..
17½	10¼	..	Drex Carpet	700	17½	17½	17⅜	17¼
4½	3	..	Crosley Radio	200	3½	3½	3½	..
15⅞	12	1.20	Crown Cork & S	600	15¾	15⅝	15½	15⅞
24	20⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
33	23½	4	Crown Will Pap	30	33	33	33	..
23¼	15	..	Crucible Steel	100	18½	18½	18½	18¾
48⅞	37½	7	Crucible Steel pf	40	41¾	40	40	..
1¾	1	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
8½	7	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	7¾	7½	7¾	7¼
1½	⅞	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	¼	¼	¼	..
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
34½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
2¾	1¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	2½	2⅜	2½	..
76	67	8	Cushman 8%	20	76	76	76	76

—D—

5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	100	82½	82½	82½	84
28⅞	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	1600	23	21	21	21
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	400	113½	112	112	113
15¾	12½	1	Diamond Match	1200	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
24⅛	21⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	200	24⅛	24	24	..
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	1600	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	11
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	700	17⅞	17	17	17⅝
13⅞	7¾	1	Douglas A	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
56¾	46⅛	4	Du Pont de Nem	10900	58⅜	56½	56½	57⅞
103	98	6	Du Pont deb	100	103	103	103	103½

—E—

87⅞	68½	5	Eastman Kodak	1900	84¾	82½	82½	83½
8	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	7	7	7	..
1¼	½	..	Eitingon Schild	200	½	½	½	..
3⅜	2⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	10600	32¾	32	32	32¼
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1900	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
15¼	10⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	29600	15¼	14⅜	14½	14
64	47	7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	100	58	58	58	57
55½	39½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	48½	48	48	..
33¼	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	33¼	33¼	33¼	33
36⅛	25½	3	Endicott Johnson	500	35	34½	35	34½
51	44⅛	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	51	51	51	..
19	17½	2½	Equitable Off Bg	200	18⅛	18	18	..
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	300	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼

—F—

7⅞	4	..	Fashion Park pf	80	4½	4½	4½	4
14	11	.80	Fed Dept Stores	300	12	12	12	..
5¾	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	700	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½
27⅜	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe In	1700	26½	26	26	26⅛
94	93	6½	Filene's pf	4000	94	93½	94	..
15	12	1	Firestone T & R	100	14	14	14	14
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	59	59	59	59
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	1400	53	52½	52⅞	52½
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	¼	¼	¼	¼
⅞	¾	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8½	4	..	Follansbee B	2300	7½	7	7⅛	7⅛
11½	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	1200	11	10¼	10¼	10⅞
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	600	21½	21	21	21
5⅜	2⅝	..	Fox Film A	300	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	700	19¼	19	19	19

—G—

17½	11	1	Gamewell	10	12	12	12	11¾
3⅝	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	400	3½	3⅜	3½	..
34⅝	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	6200	34¾	33½	34	34¼
15½	11	1	Gen Asphalt	600	13¾	13	13	13
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	700	19	18⅝	19⅜	19
26½	17¾	1	Gen Electric	41200	22	21¼	21¼	21¾
11¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	11⅛	11	11⅛	..
39⅜	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	12900	39⅞	38⅝	39	38⅝
2¾	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
24¾	17	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	18½	18½	18½	19
37	31⅞	3	Gen Mills	4800	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
24⅝	19½	2	Gen Motors	17400	22½	21⅜	21⅝	22½
86⅞	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	84⅞	84¼	84¼	84⅝
14	11	1	Gen Print Ink	10	11	11	11	..
3	3	..	Gen Pub Service	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
28⅝	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	400	26⅝	26	26	26½
1⅞	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1⅜	⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	1400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	23600	23¼	21⅝	21⅝	23½
68½	50	5	Gillette S R pf	1100	67	65½	65½	65⅝
6⅝	4¾	..	Glidden	300	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6
50	46	7	Glidden pf	20	50	50	50	..
19⅜	16	2½	Gold Dust	3300	18½	18¼	18⅝	18⅜
5⅝	3⅞	..	Goodrich	800	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17	12	..	Goodrich pf	100	15	15	15	15
18⅜	12⅞	1	Goodyear	6800	18⅜	17⅞	18	18
11¼	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	11	11	11	11¼
4⅞	3⅜	..	Graham Paige	700	3

QUIET PERIOD CONTINUES IN STEEL MARKET

Operations Unchanged but Motor and Railway Trade Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7 — The present element of stability in the steel industry is perhaps its more encouraging feature.

Operations are unchanged at around 26 per cent of capacity as for some time, while neither prices nor volume of business are yielding further. Any change appears destined to be in the form of improvement, and many believe that this betterment is "just around the corner."

Though operations have declined in the Alabama and eastern Pennsylvania district, rising operations at Youngstown have kept the average pace unchanged. The decline at Alabama was the most severe experienced in any district in several months, or from 53 to 29 per cent in one week because of a lack of orders for steel rails and the shutting down both of rail mills and those plants which furnish raw materials for the rails.

Structural Steel Active

Structural steel prospects are the best so far this year, with new inquiries of 26,000 tons, half of which is involved in the construction of post offices. Recent awards have aggregated more than 20,000 tons. Total structural steel awards for February are estimated at 40,500 tons following awards of 40,000 tons in January and 90,000 tons in December.

The hand of Ford is seen in the iron and steel markets this week, though purchasing is not yet in any great volume. Cleveland steel makers report the placing of options for steel sheets for the Ford car. About 1000 tons of ferroalloys, such as ferrochrome and ferromanganese, have been inquired for from that concern.

If the Ford production program is carried out completely, a tremendous tonnage of steel will be involved. Not only will steel be bought in plain forms but new machinery and equipment for building the Ford cars will also provide an important steel outlet.

Moreover, those manufacturers of parts to whom Ford gives subcontracts will also be buying new machine tools and equipment in many cases. An encouraging development has been the advance purchasing of Ford cars, the purchasers so far being in ignorance as to the appearance and features of the car, as well as the price.

Railroads Improve

The railroads are showing signs of purchasing steel more freely. The New York Central is aout to issue a formal inquiry for 50,000 tons of steel rails. The Southern Pacific recently ordered 25,000 tons from rail makers in Colorado and Tennessee. One of the carriers has inquired for about 5000 tons of structural steel for its 1932 bridge building program. The Pennsylvania is expected to enter the market for its 1932 rail tonnage before long.

In normal years rails are ordered the previous fall and much business is still to develop this year which would usually have been placed in the autumn. One reason for the delay in purchasing has been the stability of the price of rails at $43, a quotation which has prevailed since 1921.

Since other steel items have declined in price, the railroads argue that rail prices should be lower. Rail makers answer that when prices of other steel commodities advance, rails are left unchanged. The Federal Trade Commission has been investigating this stability of the rail price.

Tin plate operations have increased somewhat, the average rate being 45 per cent of capacity. It is too early to estimate the consumption of tin plate in canning operations this year but the tendency is for canners to keep down their pack because of large surpluses held over from other seasons. Tin plate makers have advanced prices for export 45 cents a box in view of the higher prices being charged in foreign markets by the Welsh makers.

Steel Prices Steady

Steel prices are holding steady, though second quarter prices have not been tested thoroughly because of lack of business. Makers of bars, plates and shapes in the Chicago district for a second time in a few weeks have advanced prices $2 a ton to 1.70c a pound, mill. The first time the raise was made it did not hold, inasmuch as the Pittsburgh makers did not follow their action.

Sentiment in the pig iron market is better, and there are some tangible signs of improvement. Thus in the Chicago district shipments this month are 8 per cent ahead of those last month, while February shipments had been 10 per cent in excess of those in January. Some fairly large tonnages of iron have been bought by makers of automotive castings who have received orders from the Ford Motor Co.

Pig iron sales at New York have been running 2500 tons weekly, while Boston and Philadelphia agents have been booking about 1000 tons a week. Iron and steel scrap has been a trifle more active.

Copper Market Strong

Copper has stood out sharply among the metals because of the strength which was imparted to the market by the agreement of world producers to cut production further, the new rate to be 17½ per cent of capacity compared with 26½ per cent which exists at present.

The export price of copper was lifted ¾c a pound within a few days, or from 5⅞c to 6⅝c, sales actually having been made at the latter quotation on Saturday. The domestic price of copper at the close of the week was 6⅝c to 6½c, compared with an extreme low price of 5½c the preceding week.

Early in the week zinc dipped to 2.75c a pound, East St. Louis, the lowest price since 1897, but firmed to 2.80c in sympathy with the stronger copper market. Lead was reduced another $5 a ton early in the week.

Silver has been lower in price, closing the week at 30¼c an ounce, compared with 31c which prevailed for several days.

New York Bond Market

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines "B"	12⅛	12⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33	33⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30	30
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	38½	38
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	87⅞	87⅞
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	44½	43¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	69⅛	68¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71	71
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68	67
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100½	100
Amer T&T 4s '36	96⅛	96⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	105½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102	101⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99⅛	98
Amer T&T 5s '65	99¼	99⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104½	104⅜
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93⅛	93
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '78	80	79½
Angio-Chile Nit 7s '45	12	12
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77	76⅛
Armour @ Co of Del 5½s '43	65	64¾
Armstrong Corp 5s '40	60	60
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	89¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92½	92
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	83⅝	83⅜
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	91	91
Balt & Ohio 4s reg	80	80
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	86	84⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50	58	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	84½	84
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	56¼	55½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	56¼	55½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	69½	69½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	80	80
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	68½	68½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	79	78⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48 B	63½	62
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102⅛	102½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	102⅜	102⅜
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	80	80
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	96	95½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	94½	94⅜
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	16	16
Bklyn City 1st	41½	41½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	76	76
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	90¾	90
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102⅛	102⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	97¼	97
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	93⅞	93⅞
Bush Term con 5s '55	87½	87½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	59½	59
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	82	82
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	67½	67
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83	83
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82⅜	82¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	82⅛	82½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	82½	80¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89	88⅝
Can North 4½s '35	88	88
Can North deb 5½s '46	93¾	92¾
Can North deb 7s '40	99⅞	99⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	99½	99
Can Pacific 5s '44	66¾	66¾
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	87¾	87¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	50	50
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	30¼	30¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77	77
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	82½	82½
Certainteed 5½s '48	90	90
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89¼	89¼
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	83⅛	83⅛
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	86	86
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	86¼	86¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	17	16
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	54½	54¼
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	35½	35
Chicago M&StP 4½s reta E '89	65½	65½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	70	68¾
Chicago M St&Pac 5s '75	9⅞	9¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	39	38½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	43½	43
Chicago & Nw 4½s	33	32½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	43¾	43¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	82	82
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	80	79⅝
Chicago & N'w 6½s '36	47½	47½
Chicago Railway 5s '27	82½	81
Chicago R'&P rfg 4s '34	48¼	48¼
Chicago R'&P 4½s '52 A	69	68
Chicago R'&P 4½s cv '60	56	56
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	44	43½
Chicago StL Morls 5s	42	42
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	65½	65½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	97½	97½
Childs Co 5s '43	70	69¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	44	44
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	55	55
Cin Un T 5s rct	88⅞	87¾
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	97⅞	97⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	87½	87½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	96½	96½
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	60	60
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	83	82½
Columbus Ry Pr Lt 4½s '57	85	85
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	86¼	86¼
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	89	88¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	100	100
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	96	95⅞
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105	104⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	99⅛	99⅛
Container Corp 6s '46	16	16
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	34	34
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	56	56
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	25	24½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	35½	36½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	2	2
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	100⅞	100⅝
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	86¼	86¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	91¼	91
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	66	64½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	65	65
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	34	33
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	92¾	92
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100⅞	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	86¼	86¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100¾	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	34	33¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	84½	84½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	95⅛	95
Erie RR gen lien	44	43
Erie RR gen 5s '75	62½	62¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	74	74
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	76¾	76¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	24	23½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	286	286
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	52¼	53¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	95	95
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	56	55¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102	102
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	99	98½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	75	75
Geo & Ala Ry 5s	2¾	2
Goodrich 6s '45	14	14
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	46½	46
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75	75
Grand Ty Ry Can 6s '36	80	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98¾	96⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99	99
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	77½	71
Great Northern 7s '36 A	82	82
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	95⅞	95½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	35¼	34⅞
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	37½	37¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	63	62½
Humble Oil 5s '37	87¾	87½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	98	98
Ill Central 4s '52	100¾	100⅝
Ill Central 4s '53	54¾	53
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	48	48
Ill Central 4¾s '66	53	52⅞
Ill Central 6½s '36	43½	42½
Ill Central C&I&NO 5s A '63	47	46
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96¾	96½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	79¾	79¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	48¾	47
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	57¼	56¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	52¾	52¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	58⅝	58½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	58½	57¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	43	42
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	79	78½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	34¼	34¼
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	65	64
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	43¼	43¼
Int Mer Mar cer 6s '41	43	43
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	50	50
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	55	44¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	55	53
Jamestown Fr & Cl RR 4s	80	80
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	79	79
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96½	96½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	67½	67½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	85½	85
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50	83
Kings Co El 4s '49	70	49⅞
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	90	70
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	95	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	72	72
L'Autaro 6s' 54	11	71
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	80	10½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	80	80
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	48	80
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96½	47
L&N uni 4s '40	88	96½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	81¼	88
Manhas Ry con 4s '90	43½	81¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	78¾	42½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	83½	78¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	45	83
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95¼	45
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	89¾	95¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	89¼	89¾
Min StP & SSM 4½s rfg '49	25	89¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47	46¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	66	66
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	57½	57
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	74½	74½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	33	32
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	53	53
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	52	50½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	52	51
Mo Pac 5s I '81	51½	51
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	52	50½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	38½	36¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	21½	21
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	92¼	91½
Murrary Body 6½s '34	83½	83½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	93	93
Nat Steel 5s	93	92½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	78¼	78
New Eng T&T 5s '52	96¾	95¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	103	103
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	82	82
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	79½	78
N O T & M 5s B '54	34¼	34¼
N O T & M 5s C	36¼	34¼
NYC&HR 4½s N	36	36
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	70½	70
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	70	69½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	76½	75¼
NYC L St. cou 4½s '98	90½	90¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	89	89
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90½	90¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	37½	37¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	41½	41½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	68½	68¾
NY Edison 5s '44	36	37½
NY Edison 4s '65	101¾	101
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108½	108½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	103¼	103¼
	92	91¾

	High	Low
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	44	44
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53	53
NY Railway inc 4s '65	2	2
NY State Highway 4½s		
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	72½	72½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	98⅝	97½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '60	89	89
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	88	88
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94	94
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	99¾	99¾
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	62¾	61½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	71½	71½
Nor Pacific Term 6s	90	90
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100½	100½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	98¾	98
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	103¼	103¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	15½	15½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	78	78
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '42	100	99½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100	99½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	101½	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	32¾	32
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	58	58
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	15	14½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	87¾	87½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89¼	89½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	72½	72⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	79	79
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83½	93¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83	82¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	84½	84½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101	100½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	96	95
Pere Marquette 5s '56	53	51½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	64½	64
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	57¾	57⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90	90
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	90	90
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	50½	50
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	99	98½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	55	55
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	64½	63½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	92½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	30	30
Pure Oil 5½s '40	96	95¾
Radio Keith ct p pd	70¼	70
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101	100½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	79¼	79¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	73⅝	73½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	51¾	51¾
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	81	81
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	53½	53½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	13¾	13¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	54¼	54¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	74	74
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	78½	64½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	72½	72½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	31⅞	31½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	25¼	25
St Louis SW con 4s '32	37	37
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	87	87
Shell Pipe 5s '52	66	66
Shell Union 5s '47	76⅝	76
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70½	70¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	70½	70⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	85	85
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	90	89¾
Smith Cor O 6½s '23	96	96
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	101	101
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	100¼	100¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	81½	81½
Southern Pacific 4½s '49 ww	77	77
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	68	68
Southern Pacific 4½s '56	68	68
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	66	66
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	47	46½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	58	58
Spokane I R 5s '55	101	101
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	31	31
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100¾	100¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	92	92
Texas Corp 5s '44	22¼	21
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	80	78
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	90	89½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	50	50
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	38½	38
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	100⅛	100⅛
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	77	77
Union Pacific 4s '67	92½	92½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	77	77
Union Pacific 4½s '67	81⅝	81⅝
United Biscuit 6s '42	85	85
US Rubber Co 5s '47	97¼	97¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	44	42
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	86⅞	86⅞
Util Pow & It 5½s '47	40	39
Virginia Ry 5s '62	41½	40⅝
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	90½	90½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	99¼	99¼
Walworth 6s '45	73¼	73
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	19	19
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	31	31
Warren Bros 6s '41	33	32½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	45	43
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101	100
Western Electric 5s '44	100	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	99¼	99
Western Union 5s '51	60	59
Western Union col 5s '38	67	67⅛
Western Union 6½s '36	85¾	85¾
Western Union 5s '60	92½	92½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	68¾	68¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	82¾	82¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	70	70

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Mar 7	Last Mar 5
3½s '47	98.12	98.6	98.6	98.10
1st 4¼s '47	100.5	99.24	100.5	100.2
4th 4¼s '38	100.10	100.5	100.8	100.5
4½s reg	100.2	100.	100.2	100.1
US 3s '55	89.30	89.26	89.28	102.20
US 3½s '49	91.11	91.6	91.9	89.23
US 3¾s 43 Mar	95.8	95.4	95.4	91.5
US 3¾s '43 June	95.8	95.4	95.4	.95
US 3½s '47	94.8	95.6	95.6	94.28
US 3¾s '56	97.10	97.1	97.6	94.8
US 4s '54	100.8	100.5	100.7	97.12
US 4¼s '52	103.3	102.28	103.	100.6

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	39¾	39
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48	48
Antwerp 5s '58	48	48
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	72½	72½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	57⅞	57
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	64½	64½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	64	64
Argentine Gov 6s' 57 A	64¾	64½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	64⅞	64
Australia 4½s '56	64½	64
Austria 5s '55	55½	54
Australia 5s '57	60¼	59⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	61	59¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	49	49
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93½	92¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	79½	79⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	100¾	99⅝
Berlin (City) 6s '58	102¼	100¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	26	24
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	28½	28½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '62	39¼	38½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	30	29⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6	5⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	42¾	42¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	102⅛	102
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20	20
Brazil (US) 8s '41	25	24¾
Bremen 7s '35	30⅞	30½
Brisbane 6s '50	38	38
Brisbane 5s '58	53¼	53¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	45	45
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	22	22
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	55	55
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	35	34¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	34	34
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	55	55
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	94¼	94¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	80¼	79½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	96	95½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	16½	16
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	13½	13¼
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	14	14
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	26	25¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	14½	14¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	13⅞	13½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	13⅝	13⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	15	14⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	13⅛	12¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	17¾	17
Chilean Loan 7s '60	13⅞	13½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	11⅝	11⅜
Colombia Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	35¾	34⅞
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	29¼	28⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	21	21
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	22½	22½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	25¼	25¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	27¼	27¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	40	40
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	35½	35½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	65	65
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	73¾	73¾
Cundl Rep) 6½s '59	35	34¾
Denmark (King) 4s '62	13½	13¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	67¾	67½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	85½	85
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	68½	68½
Dutch El 6s '47	50	50
Estonia Bank 7s '67	90½	90½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	37	37
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	51	51
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	54¾	54¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	84	84
French (Rep) 7s '49	27	27
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118½	118½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	117	116
German 7s '49	37	36
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	62½	62
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	39½	38½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	37	36
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	41	36
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	41⅞	41⅞
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	26½	26½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35¼	35½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	38	37½
Greek r's '68	28½	28½
Hamburg 6s '46	29	29
Hansa 6s '39 ww	29	29
Harpen 6s '49 ww	20½	20
Helsingfors 6½s '60	41	41
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	48½	46½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	48½	48½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	25	25
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	90	24
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	71¾	90
Italy (King) 7s '51	88	71¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	58	87½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	61¾	57½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '36	70¾	60¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	43½	43½
Karstadt 6s '43	46	21¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50	22	21¼
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	58½	58
Lyons (City) 6s '34	32	32
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102	102
Medellin 6½s '54	102	102
Meridionale El 7s '57	12	12
Milan (City) 6½s '52	79¾	79¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	67¾	66¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	13	13¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	13	13
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	76½	
New South Wales 5s '57	100¾	100¾
New South Wales 5s '58	83	82½
Nord Rys 6½s '52	83¾	83
North German Lloyd 6s '47	100½	100½
Norway (King) 6s '52	79¾	79

	High	Low
Norwegian El 5½s '57	64	63
Nuremberg 6s '52	27	27
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	58¾	58¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	60¼	60¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	99¾	99¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int 7s '58	102½	102¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	25	25
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	12	12
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57½	56¼
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	50¾	60¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	12¾	12¾
Prussia 6½s '51	30	30
Queensland (State) 6s '47	64	63
Queensland (State) 7s '41	76	75
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	37¾	37
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	36¼	35¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	36	36
Rhinelbe 7s '46	39¼	29¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	25	25
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Caravan" sketch; string quartet.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's program.
5:30 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
5:45 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
6:00 WJAR Anniversary Program.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors "Parade of the States"; "Utah"; soloists; orchestra; choir.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum.
10:30 James O'Hara, guest organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—RKO presentation.
5:15 Toe Ticklers.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Evening Echoes."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:02 Edward J. Lord, pianist.
6:30 Westinghouse Rhythms.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters" Trio.
7:45 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 "The New England Lullaby."
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Male Quartet.
9:30 "Vincent Ventures," the Vincent Club of Boston.
9:45 "Rhythmic Caravan."
10:00 NBC, "With Canada's Mounted."
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody"; Victor Arden's Orchestra; Tom Brown, tenor.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Cameo"; Edward Jardon; string ensemble.
5:30 "Old Man Sunshine."
5:45 The Broadwayite's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Rhapsodizers," orchestra.
6:30 Big Brother's Harmonica Symphony.
6:45 Lee La May, baritonette; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Maxwell House Melodies."
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, the Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Berryerater's Symphonettes.
8:45 Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 CBS, Broadcast rehearsals; Mildred Hunt; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris";; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadiens.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra
1:00 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe," an Indian dramatization.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; piano duo.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
6:59 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Yankee String Ensemble.
7:30 Bob Emery's "Hidden News Oddities."
7:45 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Paul Shirley, viola d'amour virtuoso; baritone.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Hawaiian Echoes.
9:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray, baritone; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
11:00 CBS, Howard Barlow and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Benedict Pullo, pianist.
5:15 "Auld Lang Syne" Musicale.
5:45 Anthony Guarino, tenor.
6:00 "Garden of Song."
6:15 Helen Otis, Musical Maid.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Village Station Agent," skit.
7:00 Studio vocal.
7:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
8:30 a. m.—"Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:00 a. m.—"The Songmaiden."
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—James O'Hara, guest organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:10 p. m.—"The Daily Tatter."
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—Betty Cole, popular songs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Young Artists Light Opera Company.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—James O'Hara, guest organist.
4:30 p. m.—Organ.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Beauvais; organ.
4:55 p. m.—Talk, "The Folly of Hoarding."

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:45 a. m.—Edward MacHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:45 p. m.—Piano moods.
1:00 p. m.—Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—Tiptoe Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—"Great Decisions in History."
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air; Piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, United States Army Band.
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.
4:45p. m.—"Pied Piper of Radioland."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Stories of the Living Great; "Frits Kreisler."
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; orchestra.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, "The Funnyboners."
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Le La May, baritonette.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.
11:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Talk.

Local Classified

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Maturin Murray Ballou

1820-1895

Born in Boston. Passed entrance examinations to Harvard, but, anxious to get into practical literary work, did not enter college.

At 18 he was editorial writer on the Boston Olive Branch, and for 50 years was associated with publishing; also held important positions under the Postmaster at Boston and the Collector of the Port; contributing always to the leading publications of the period.

He founded Gleason's Pictorial (the first weekly illustrated newspaper published in America).

What They Say

But What a Price!

"The object of a war is not the killing of the opposition forces, but merely the subjugation of the hostile will to resist." — *Representative Collins.*

Now It Can Be Told

"It is true that upon the investing public has fallen the brunt of German bond declines, and not upon banks."—*Thomas W. Lamont, Wall Street banker.*

Let Us Hope So

"We are growing out of this worship of material possessions." — *Henry Ford.*

Did You Know That—

Although hundreds of miles from the ocean, Basel, Switzerland, is becoming an import seaport due to increased Rhine canal boat commerce?

The northern part of North Dakota and the eastern portion of Montana are considered the coldest places in the United States?

There are only 268 words in Lincoln's Gettysburg speech and only 20 have more than two syllables?

Linoleum was invented by Frederick Walton, an Englishman, in 1860?

Thirty years ago Manchuria's population was less than 2,000,000, while today it is about 27,000,000?

In Lighter Vein

Were There Four?

A youngster who was supposed to have listened to a talk by his teacher on the Apostle Paul was asked, when question time came:

"What are we told about the apostle's forbears?"

"I dunno, Teacher," he replied, a little sheepishly. "I didn't even know he kept wild animals!"—*Methodist Recorder.*

Bobby's Alibi

E. A. writes as follows: "One day last January Robert returned from school with his report card for his mother's inspection. 'But, dear,' she said, "what's the trouble? Why have you such poor grades this month?"

"'There's no trouble, Mom,' was the quick reply. 'You know yourself things are always marked down after the holidays.'"—*Los Angeles Times.*

Passing Show

Lighthouse Keeper (to assistant): "Hi, you, how often have I to tell you not to slam that door? Do you want to knock the place to bits?"

Bills Ignored

Hardduppe: "I have nothing but praise for the work of my tailor."

Cashdowne: "Yes, so the tailor told me."—*Farm Journal.*

At Least in School

Small Boy: "Fifty cents for goose eggs? I always thought they were nothin'!"—*Judge.*

A Quotation for Today

BE FALSE, and falsehoods will haste to you; love, and adventures will flood to you throbbing with love. They seem all to be on the watch for the signal we hoist from within.

—MAETERLINCK

'Fivers'

(Daily Mail)

FOUR London business men have launched a remarkable movement, "Fivers," to assist unemployed.

They have already helped more than 1000 men, and recently opened an extension of their premises enabling them to give hospitality to more than 200 unemployed every night. The premises, converted garages in Semlyplace, Victoria, S. W., have been lent by the Duke of Westminster.

The originator of the scheme is Mr. Kirkland Bridge. He and three other men have agreed to give for an indefinite period £5 a week each to the movement.

"No destitute man refused admission" is one of the mottoes of the "Fivers" club. Every caller is given food; may spend the night in a deck chair; may borrow needles and cotton to mend his clothes.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Beer-sheba, Moriah (S. R.)—The first is preferably pronounced *Be'-er-she'-ba* (first and third *e*'s as in key, second as in maker, *a* as in sofa; equal stress on first and third syllables). An old place in southern Palestine; so named by Abraham. Means literally "well of an oath," commemorating the covenant between Abraham and Abimilech—the first treaty between men in the Bible (see Genesis 21).

The second is sounded *Mo-ri'-a* (*o* as in obey, *i* as in ice, *a* as in sofa). The land in which Abraham was to offer up Isaac. Means literally "chosen, seen of Jah."

Sojourned — Accent is preferably on the first syllable, *so'-furnd* (*o* as in old, *u* as in urn). Emphasis on the second syllable is given as second choice. In British usage the word is often *soj'-ernd* or *suj'-ernd*.

Lava—*Lah'-va* (first *a* as in arm, second as in sofa).

Fidelity—The first *i* is short, as are all the other vowels; *fih-del'-ih-ty*. Not *fi-del'-ih-ty*.

Illustrate — The accent is preferably on the second syllable, *ih-lus'-trate* (*i* and *u* short, *a* long). Emphasis on the first syllable is recognized, but is listed as second choice.

Penury—*Pen'-u-ry* (*e* short, *u* as in unite). In "penurious," however, the *e* is as in descend; *pe-nu'-rih-us* (long *u*, short *i*, *u* as in circus). Derived from the Latin *penuria*, "want, need."

Perseverance — The second and third *e*'s in this word are frequently slighted and sounded as short *i*'s. The second is as in descend and the third is a bit more sustained, as in key, *per-se-veer'anse;* secondary stress on first syllable. Not *per-sih-vihr'-anse.*

Horeb—*Ho'-reb* (long *o*, short *e*). Not *Hore'-ub.* A name applied to Sinai, where the commandments were revealed to Moses. Literally "desert, desolate."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Boston Herald: A Texas hen has laid an egg 9½ inches long by eight inches around, and the energetic fowl, we suppose, must have been in doubt whether to cackle or punt.

Judge: At least the Manchurian situation has solved the question of what to do with unemployed ultimatum writers.

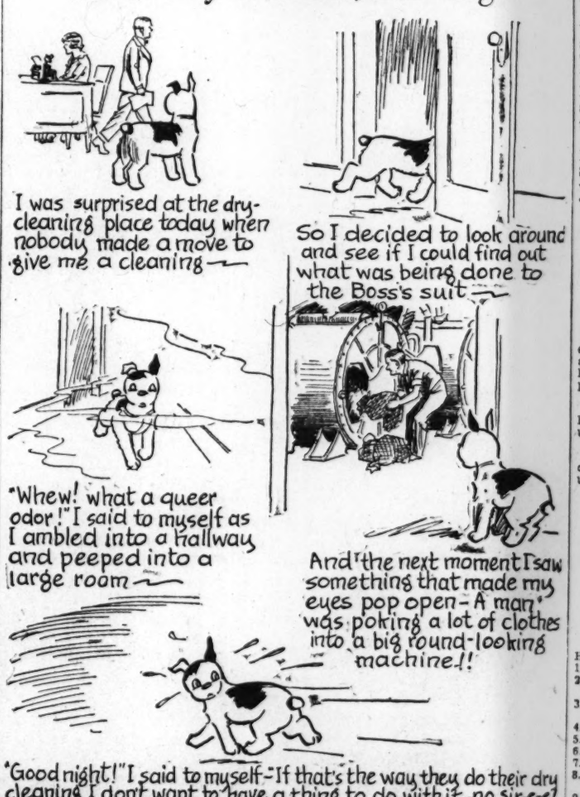
Passing Show: "The hatpin has finally disappeared," says a writer. That's one triumph of disarmament.

Golf-O-Grams

No. 35
(Published Feb. 23, 1932)
Winners:
BEATRICE and THEODORE ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.
ROBERT FRANKLIN, Chicago.

Hole Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1. RDHGIOAN	2	Hoarding	1
2. RUTGIBNOREV	3	Roving Brute	
		Roving Rebut	2
3. AABDDEORTT.	2	Debtor Data	
		Trod Abated	2
4. AANNNDDHHI.	3	Hand-in Hand	2
5. LAVORNOPPA.	2	On Approval	2
6. MMLUUAITT	3	Ultimatum	1
7. KANBEBORP	2	Bank Probe	2
8. YLEMRAITEN	2	Nearly Time	
		Reality Men	2
9. SHOFTINI	2	To Finish	2
	21		16

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I was surprised at the dry-cleaning place today when nobody made a move to give me a cleaning—
"Whew! what a queer odor!" I said to myself as I ambled into a hallway and peeped into a large room—
So I decided to look around and see if I could find out what was being done to the Boss's suit—
And the next moment I saw something that made my eyes pop open—A man was poking a lot of clothes into a big round-looking machine!!
"Good night!" I said to myself—If that's the way they do their dry cleaning I don't want to have a thing to do with it—no sir-e-e! And I skedaddled out of there in a hurry!

GOLF-O-GRAMS

Hole	LETTERS	Par	WORD(S)
1	UUSSSPPYLAERD	2	
2	EEESHTTOSKA	4	
3	NWMDLSEEO	2	
4	TMIRONCPAE	3	
5	TEEEETHRRAIMS	3	
6	WMNNHEEOSTU	3	
7	UUESJDMGNET	2	
8	NXTPIRUDEEE	3	
9	HYEENACRSE	2	

No. 37 — 24 — Score ____

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Geneva at Shanghai

MILITARY hotheads in Japan would undoubtedly have taken their country into a much deeper adventure than that which appears to be approaching termination. What has restrained them? A high place must be given to world opinion. At a time when usually balanced folk are saying that the Sino-Japanese clash has wrecked the world peace system, it is necessary to emphasize this victory. Far from being shown up as ineffective, public opinion has been successful, much more successful, in fact, than at one time the most optimistic expected.

For the Japanese at a certain stage in the trouble appeared to be in the mood totally to disregard world criticism of their action at Shanghai. Perhaps they were buoyed up by the development abroad of understanding of what the Council of the League of Nations has called the "special circumstances" in Manchuria. But since the moment Ambassador Debuchi described to his Government America's reaction to events in Shanghai, there has been a noticeable uneasiness in Japan.

Business and other civilian elements, up till then willing to follow the military lead, took alarm. They pressed their point of view so assiduously that the military also came to see that the shrinkage in Japan's foreign balance of good will would more than offset any spectacular achievements in the field. Then the Chinese forces were withdrawn at Shanghai. And finally the convocation of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, by rechanneling the scattered public pressure on Japan, may have turned the scale.

But public opinion still has its main job to perform. Helping to stop the extension of hostilities is not sufficient. The hostilities have probably proceeded far enough to encourage Japan to feel that she can dictate to China a change in the status quo ante. If she is allowed to do so, the world will have to admit that war has been invoked successfully, for war is waged, not for its own sake but for a definite purpose, which is to impose a superior power on the enemy. Judgment of the fruits of victory, therefore, depends upon what the Japanese get out of Shanghai.

Secretary Stimson's note of January 7, and his subsequent letter to Senator Borah, were destined to save China from the vaunting ambition of Japanese militarists. Other nations have not yet seen fit to support the American Secretary of State, and indorsement from the Assembly would have only moral importance because the League is not a state that grants and withholds recognition.

A move in that body to support Mr. Stimson, however, would probably have its effect on the major powers. Perhaps their hesitation so far has arisen from the absence of specifications. If this is so, the peace table will furnish the opportunity to outline them and should be used in such a way that the final settlement is not captured at the price of any disturbance in the juridical conditions of the International Settlement at Shanghai—the neutrality of which Japan has plainly violated—or of adjoining Chinese territory. This is the task to which public opinion must now be devoted.

Brewers Should Compare Notes

WITNESSES at a public hearing, striving desperately to "make a case," usually are shrewd enough to confer beforehand in order that their stories may coincide with each other and with their previous testimony. The leaders of the brewing industry, who are exerting every effort to restore to its former highly profitable state their outlawed trade, might have avoided some embarrassment had they followed this plan.

Wet orators continue to use such statements as that of Mr. August A. Busch in his correspondence last year with Mr. Richard H. Scott, president of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, that the brewing industry was "always a large user, at premium prices, of barley, rice, corn, hops and some other farm products." "Large," of course, is a relative term, but Mr. Busch, taking the brewery consumption figures for 1917 and subtracting those of the cereal beverage plants for 1929, arrived at the conclusion that prohibition had deprived farmers of a market for some 3,761,000,000 pounds of farm products. Whether these farm products included sugar, white oak staves, and hay for horses is not made clear, but, at any rate, Mr. Busch lumped their total weight, converted this into bushels, rice, hops and all, and found that the product was equal to 80,000,000 bushels—of grain! Further, he showed that 80,000,000 bushels was equivalent to 10 per cent of the American wheat crop, and, proceeding upon the purely assumptive theory that those who had formerly raised barley, corn, rice, hops and whatnot for the brewers "naturally seeded their lands to wheat," argued that this 10 per cent was the surplus which depressed the price of wheat.

The emphasis which Mr. Busch laid upon the economic importance of the grain consumed by the brewers is made ridiculous by a bit of research work done by one of the dry organizations at Washington recently. The drys turned to the newspaper files of the time just after the United States had entered the World War, when the nation was making every effort to conserve food products, and discovered this in the Washington Evening Star of May 7, 1917:

> Headed by Gustav Pabst, a delegation representing the brewers of the United States was heard today by the Senate Agricultural Committee on Senator Gronna's bill to forbid the manufacture of grain into alcoholic liquors during the war.
>
> The actual amount of grain used in brewing, principally barley, they told the committee, represents less than three-quarters of 1 per cent of all the grain produced in the United States, and, in addition to that, the barley used, they said, is not a staple human food, here or abroad.
>
> The amount of land required to raise all the grain used in brewing in the United States, the committee was told, is less than seven one-hundredths of the total of all the agricultural land in the country. From these figures the brewers argued that the brewing industry was too small a factor to be considered in the food conservation program.

English constables—at least, so all the best detective stories represent—have an ingenuous way of solemnly informing all malefactors, after their arrest: "It is my duty to warn you that anything you may say may be used against you." The brewers who depreciated their own industry in 1917 could have had no intimation that their sworn testimony of war time would today be used against them.

Price Cutting or Price Control?

ONE of the most intricate puzzles of economic reasoning that confronts Congress is the one involved in the Capper-Kelly bill, which proposes to empower manufacturers in competitive lines to control by contract the retail price at which their goods are sold.

Advocates of the measure—and according to Representative Clyde Kelly they include independent retail merchants as well as manufacturers—declare it is necessary in order to prevent what they call predatory price cutting. This consists of selling a standard article at a reduced price, perhaps even below cost, in order to give the customer a possibly fictitious impression that he is making a similar saving on other goods he is thus induced to buy. A manufacturer who has built up a reputation for his product and a loyal organization of dealers at an established price has some grounds for complaint when a price cutter thus undermines the public estimation of the value of his goods.

Objections to the price-control bill—and they have been vigorously voiced—are along the line that it would stifle competition and tend to increase prices. True, a retail price governed by the manufacturer would remove the possibility of price competition between dealers handling the same article. But it is hardly to be supposed that all manufacturers without exception would launch their own trade-marked, advertised and price-stamped brands. A considerable portion of industry probably would continue content to concern itself only with the wholesale price. This section of manufacture would form an adequate source of supply for retailers who wished to challenge the fixed-price brands.

Hence, the assumption that the price control bill would allow manufacturers to charge the consuming public practically whatever they wished seems rather far-fetched. It overlooks the fact that the competition most effective in the interests of the consumer today is not merely competition between dealers, but also competition between substitute commodities and services. There is, to be sure, a serious contingency to be considered if to this price-control contract there should be added some permission for price control by trade associations; but that is a bridge to be crossed when the question of antitrust law revision is reached.

On the contention that unjustifiable prices sometimes are built up by high-pressure advertising and that a familiar name does not always assure the best quality, a representative of Consumers' Research, Inc., of New York, gave telling testimony at a hearing in Washington recently. Such organizations as this, a testing bureau maintained by consumer subscribers, offer a most effective method of holding advertising abuses in check.

Some have urged that if price control is to be permitted, the Government should exercise some authority over the prices. Better, however, would be some agency, either governmental or coöperative, that would provide standards and reports by which consumers might judge for themselves the relative value of branded and unbranded goods.

With some such safeguards, it would seem not unreasonable to give the small or medium-sized manufacturer the prerogative he had prior to a Supreme Court decision in 1911 and which the largest manufacturers in some lines now enjoy by means of agency contracts or sales on consignment which retain title to the goods until they are bought by the consumer.

Grizzled Greenbacks

THERE is said to be enough of the old, large-sized paper money in existence to wipe out about half of America's national deficit. United States Treasury reports set the amount as $575,000,000. Nearly three years ago all the old-style bills were called in, and yet today more than half a billion dollars' worth still are outside those channels which would sweep them into the Treasury's waste paper baskets and its macerators.

None of these 575,000,000 dollars can be performing a constructive mission. Were any of them to drift into the channels of trade, they would speedily find their way into the banks, by which they would be sentenced to the Federal Repository for Homeless Dollars. In exchange, slimmer, more youthful bills would emerge, ready to speed up the currents of commerce. A very few of the old-style bills may be wandering around in a circle, but in all probability the great majority have gone into temporary retirement and need to be teased to come out and enjoy the beautiful spring sunshine. Undoubtedly many found their way into private collections and others were destroyed in fires, but the average paper note of even the denomination of $1 is generally on a leash if it is ever allowed far away from home.

It is a foregone conclusion that there are persons who are acquainted with the whereabouts of these antiques, and thereby in a position to start a movement for a National Reunion of the Grizzled Greenbacks at the United States Treasury building in Washington. Such a reunion would hurry the oncoming return of prosperity.

A New Kind of Home Work

SCHOOLBOOKS and newspapers may become as inseparable as the three R's if parents heed the advice of Prof. Walter B. Pitkin of Columbia University. Professor Pitkin advises that children be drawn into the family circle of news discussion—this to serve as an important supplement to their school work and arouse their interest in world affairs.

The suggestion is an excellent one. But to carry it out with benefit to children, parents and "big" sisters and brothers will have to assume a responsibility sometimes overlooked when news is discussed at home. They will have to make a habit of thinking and speaking on constructive subjects and avoiding the printed gossip they sometimes repeat to their own and their children's detriment.

Few enlightened parents would wish their children to dwell in thought upon crime or to become the subjects of emotionalism. Few would wish their children to harbor the sordid pictures too often drawn by sensational newspapers. They are aware from experience that the impressionable child thought tends to express itself in the imitation of older persons' doings, and they already do much to guard this thought against harmful examples.

The suggestion that newspapers be used to aid in educating their children therefore implies that only the best publications of this class can be used. In selecting a paper for this purpose parents should ask themselves what sort of thinking they would have their children do. Would they have them develop outlooks through which they might view world affairs with some understanding? Would they have them finding out how mankind is advancing economically, politically, religiously? Or would they have them exercise their curiosity in finding out in how many ways a crime may be committed? By their answers to these questions they may guide themselves in the purchase of their newspapers and in their discussion of affairs with their children.

No doubt parents will acknowledge that by following Professor Pitkin's advice they will gain as much as their children. For they know that to answer the direct questions of a child requires a clear knowledge of the subject under discussion. The discipline thus put upon their thinking would result in a more alert mentality and in something of that simplicity for which sages have admired children.

Another noteworthy aspect of Professor Pitkin's suggestion is that it would place upon newspapers a responsibility that too many of them deny—the responsibility of molding thought. The newspaper already has taken an important place in education, whether or not it cares to accept that fact. And no amount of sidestepping can release it from the duty of occupying that place to the benefit of the newspaper reader.

Can London Lead the Ladies?

THE laws which govern women's dress are mysterious, and the sultans of style who issue their decrees to the world have long had their divan in Paris. Rebel movements have from time to time been started, it is true, and rival claimants have occasionally appeared in London, in New York, or Miami. But always, in the long run, Paris has won, and dressmakers have turned to the French houses for their models.

But will it always be so? In London at the present moment a more determined effort is being made than ever before, not perhaps to wrest the palm from Paris, but at least to share it with her. The royal family is interesting itself in the movement. Débutantes at court this year will be expected to wear all-English dresses. Mrs. Baldwin is throwing open her drawing-room in Downing Street to displays of British silks. Special dress shows have been organized for the British Industries Fair, and a group of well-known English dressmakers have coöperated in holding fashion parades. Patriotism, in other words, has been called in to redress the balance of exotic taste.

But it will succeed only if the dressmakers are able to produce the goods; for patriotism and dowdiness do not go well together. There are two secrets in the success which Paris has hitherto enjoyed. One is the innate taste of the Parisian designer; the other lies in the practice of coöperation. In France the manufacturers of fabrics have always been in direct touch with those who make up materials and design dresses; and the latter have been in touch with one another. The art of designing fabrics has been coördinated with the art of designing dresses. The whole dress trade is controlled by a group, and if the group adds twelve inches to the length of Paris dresses, then the women of Chicago, of Cape Town and of Melbourne sooner or later add twelve inches to the length of theirs.

The style engineers who are now operating in London are aware of this, and are making heroic efforts to bring the leading dressmakers of London together, and to correlate their work with that of the makers of silk and woolen fabrics. This favorable moment when fair débutantes are so ready to "buy British" offers them a first-rate opportunity to show they can rival the magicians of Paris.

Editorial Notes

Michigan and Wisconsin cherry growers have promoted a cherry pie contest in honor of Washington's two hundredth anniversary. Many, however, would like to sponsor such a contest merely for the sake of eating the entries.

Perhaps Shanghai's "International Settlement" may yet prove to be more than the name of a local community.

The number of neutrons to the ounce may be 200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, but how do you pronounce the number?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Decline of the Presidential Primary

POLITICIANS always find—or profess to find—great significance in the presidential primaries at which delegates are chosen to the national conventions. Three of these primaries will be held this month—New Hampshire on the eighth, North Dakota the fifteenth, and a Democratic primary in Georgia on the twenty-third. The interest will center, of course, in the struggle between Democratic aspirants. There is no apparent contest over President Hoover, and in North Dakota his name is not even entered, the Republican voters being limited to the rather ridiculous choice between former Senator France of Maryland and "General" Coxey of army fame.

But in New Hampshire the fight will be sharp between the friends of Governor Roosevelt and of former Governor Smith, while in North Dakota Roosevelt will be opposed by that picturesque product of Oklahoma, "Alfalfa Bill" Murray.

April 5, Wisconsin and New York hold their primaries, and from that time until June 7, when the Florida Democrats close the record, primaries will be held almost weekly. Republicans in fifteen states, and Democrats in eighteen, will select their delegates by this method. And if political history counts for anything the results of these elections will have only the very slightest bearing upon the action which the conventions will finally take.

In 1912 it appeared as though the presidential primary was destined to be universally adopted in the United States. State after state adopted the system—some being content with a primary which would express a preference for a stated candidate without actually electing delegates. But suddenly a revulsion of feeling became apparent. The expense caused criticism. Technical faults were irritating. For example, in 1924 Wisconsin Democrats had to express a preference between McAdoo and Reed, but elected delegates favoring Smith. Illinois in 1920 declared its preference for Lowden, but individual delegates pledged to Wood and to Johnson were elected.

Probably, however, the first telling blow to the primary system was delivered in 1912, when at the famous Chicago convention Taft was nominated although he had carried but one primary, while Roosevelt had carried nine states and La Follette two. Between 1912 and 1916 the number of primary states almost doubled, but criticism was rising fast. In 1920 Johnson, Lowden and Wood divided the delegations from the primary states, while Harding, who had made only a single primary fight, was nominated.

The classic Democratic instance was the nomination of Davis in 1924 without a single delegate from a primary. Since then the tendency among politicians has been to question the importance of verdicts in the primaries except as they may tend to influence other states.

At one time the primary states elected a majority of the delegates to either convention. This year, however, in the Republican convention there will be 521 such delegates; in the Democratic, 574. The whole number of delegates in each body will be 1154. Apparently in the Democratic convention Roosevelt, Smith, Murray and possibly Garner will be the chief contestants, the other aspirants whose names are heard being content with their own state delegations as favorite sons.

Few political "reforms" have made such rapid progress at first, to be followed by so great a revulsion of feeling. Nothing contributed more to this reversal than the exposure of the colossal sums expended in the 1920 primaries by the leading contenders — Wood, $1,773,303; Lowden, $414,984; Johnson, $194,393; Harding, $113,109. The man who spent the least and secured the fewest primary votes won the nomination.

Apparently while the primary laws will remain on the statute books of the various states, the system itself is doomed to decreasing influence in the choice of presidential nominees. Perhaps the presidential primary will become as perfunctory a political phenomenon as the Electoral College itself. But if study of its operations this year is to be made it will have to be in the Democratic convention. Most politicians are ready to wager that the man who leads in the primaries will not be first when the convention does its work.

Navigating in New York

FINDING one's way about New York is really a simple matter if one equips himself with the proper aids to navigation.

The thing to do is to buy a map. That gives you a feeling of independence at the outset. You stride about more confidently knowing that in this folder lies the key to the whole mystery of New York streets. You need not accost passing New Yorkers, who, though very good-natured, are usually in a hurry. And you do not find yourself in the predicament of having six successive informants recommend six different ways to the same place.

* * *

But to extract information from a map needs painstaking research. If your natural modesty shrinks from beginning operations in full view of innumerable observant New Yorkers you may retreat into a store. If you are of more heroic mold, you may take up a position on the sidewalk under the lee of some big building—there will be plenty to choose from—which will shelter your map from the wind and yourself from the onrushing waves of pedestrians.

Arranging your umbrella and coat on one arm, and your bundles of purchases on the other, unfold the map and proceed to find the place where you stand. It is just like finding Mombasa on the map of Africa. The number of the longitude (avenues) and of the latitude (streets) is posted at the nearest crossroad, so you can start with number one of each on the map and count up each way till they meet at the place where you are. Whenever the impact of a passing New Yorker temporarily disorganizes the procedure, it is best to begin over again.

The next move is to find the place you want to go to, and then—the crux of the whole problem—which way to set off to get there. I would now advise holding the map down in a horizontal position. Then screw round the map, or your head, or both, until you have the map streets running the same way as the real streets. Try this one way, then the opposite way, then all four ways in turn until your instinct guides you to select one.

Then, using your free hand (if any) for pointing, proceed as follows: "Now, I started from Pennsylvania Station on Thirty-Second, longitude 7, and I came by that street over there, and where I am standing is Thirty-fourth, longitude 5, and I want to go to Sixtieth, longitude 3. So it's bound to be up this way" (extending your index finger in direction selected).

* * *

Having examined the subject from every avenue of approach and revised and verified your premises and conclusions, fold the map (or if time is any object to you, crumple it), put it in your pocket and set off the way you decided upon, or the opposite—either may be right. But the main thing to do is to slip down the subway—if there is any choice, the one across the street rather than the one on your own side is likely to be the right one.

Take the first train that comes—there is no time to read the mass of hieroglyphics and abbreviations which explain where it is going to. If at the station where you proposed to alight, it roars through without stopping, that means it is an express. Release yourself from it as soon as you can, and take the first one back. If it also passes your station, then it is an express going the other way. Continue this procedure until you find one that stops at the right place. If, on coming to the surface, the situation seems hopeful, you may take satisfaction in your growing sense of direction. If otherwise, then reassert your independence, pull out your map and repeat the method outlined.

H. J. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Short Selling—a Racket?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Personally, I am strongly in favor of immediate steps being taken in Congress to abolish short selling. At the present time, when fear is the deterrent force to general business recovery, I feel sure that if short selling were prohibited by law, this act would do more to establish credit and loosen hoarded funds than any piece of legislation now pending in Congress.

While the public generally is not aware of this evil influence, it nevertheless exists, and is indirectly the cause of tightening the grip on untold millions of cash in banks, corporation reserves and individual hoardings. Being in the investment business, I am aware of the great fear of market breaks, bear raids, "short selling" threatening everyone who has funds that could be invested, but who lives in constant fear of a declining market.

The bear raids sponsored almost daily by a small group of individuals for selfish purposes are absolutely unjustifiable and indefensible, according to one of our leading financial newspapers. Owing to the fearful mental state governing the majority who own intangibles, bear raiders can start an avalanche of selling very much easier now than at any time in the last decade. The success of the bear raid depends entirely on the amount of fear the bear can add to that already existing in the thoughts of hundreds of thousands of people who own securities or cash and who are daily watching the tape and newspaper quotations.

Short selling is unjustifiable for many reasons. It is unjust and contrary to good constructive business for anyone to sell property values which he does not own. The short seller, with his pessimistic propaganda and a few thousand dollars, can and does start raids on securities and depreciates an entire issue of millions of outstanding shares, carrying along with it hundreds of other issues in sympathy.

Inasmuch as security values are based on daily market quotations, the bear trader is profiting by the depressed conditions of the entire country. He gloats over the bank failures, bankruptcies and receiverships. Each one helps him to profit and throws more fuel on his fire.

A subordinate officer once said to a famous general, "But circumstances alter cases," to which the general replied, "But I make the circumstances." The short seller has helped make the present circumstances of our country, and is finding them very profitable at the expense of every man, woman and child by paralyzing credit during industrial activity and daily increasing unemployment. All the bear raider has to do is yell "Fire!" and a frightened public begins dumping its securities on his flames, adding more fuel to the already frightful situation.

Members of the stock exchanges have made large commissions from the short sales. Each sale means two commissions, but this business is now acting as a boomerang; the fire has reached their own building. The last several weeks daily sales on the New York Stock Exchange have been much less than 1,000,000 shares, and if short selling be allowed to continue indefinitely, there will be no values left to squeeze out. The short seller has yelled "Fire!" so many times in the last two years, there is no one left in the brokers' offices except a boy with a piece of crayon and a few "shorts" waiting for the tape to move and show their profits.

Of all the rackets that have been perpetrated on the American public, this one is the most subtle, the least understood by the layman, exacts its toll from the greatest number, and because it is even supported by a large majority of those who are ignorant of its operations, it is going to be the hardest racket to put down.

Staunton, Va. F. JOHN ELLSWORTH.

The Problem of Readjustment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In seeking a solution for some material means by which to overcome the business depression, are we justified in questioning the adequacy of the amount of money in circulation which is available as a medium of exchange? Statistics seem to indicate one of two things: that the amount is insufficient, or that currency is of little import.

In comparison with business requirements, the $4,750,000,000 currency in circulation in the United States seems to resemble a "petty cash" fund.

For example, bank deposits for the year 1929 were upward of $53,000,000,000. Is it not possible that cash requirements incidental to the active turnover of this one item alone exceeded the $4,750,000,000 currency in circulation? Could the numerous bank closings which we have just experienced been averted with a larger supply of currency?

When the stock market declined in 1929 and the general liquidation in security and investment markets began, is it possible that a greater supply of currency would have "cushioned" the fall and perhaps averted the collapse and its demoralizing effect upon credit operations?

Would one be justified in suggesting that perhaps the values of stocks, bonds and real estate in 1928 and 1929 were not inflated beyond what they should have been in comparison with general business activity, but that they had gone so completely out of line with currency in circulation that it was impossible to maintain them at that level? So long as business activity engenders prosperity, should we adjust it to the measurement of our medium of exchange or revise our monetary system to provide for increased activity?

If currency in circulation does play an important part in stabilizing credit operations, would it not seem wise to analyze such operations to determine the proper ratio for credit and currency, and then take steps to maintain this ratio?

Chicago, Ill. I. WHEITSTONE.